THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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NOT A SUCCESS.

Progress of the Rock Island Telegraphers' Strike.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Many of the Operators Refuse to Leave Their Instruments—No Serious Interruption to Traffic—The Local Situation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—It is a question whether the strike of the telegraph operators, ordered by Grand-chief Ramsey of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway at 10 o'clock yesterday is a success. General-manager St. John says it is not, and that out of 380 in the employ of the road east of the Missouri, only thirty-eight left their instruments at 10 o'clock. There might be a dozen more, but he had received official notice of only thirty-eight. Regarding the 240 men employed west of the river he could not speak positively, but from what he had heard few of those had gone out. Chief Ramsey, on the other hand, claims that 500 men left their instruments all over the Rock Island system on the receipt of his order, and that between Chicago and Rock Island only three remained at work. Which of these statements is correct only time will show, but one thing is certain, and that is that the Rock Island railway was not at all inconvenienced to-day from lack of operators and train dispatchers and everything worked as smoothly as usual, except where snow delayed traffic. It is possible that Chief Ramsey will hold a conference with Chief Arthur of the engineers and Wilkinson of the trainmen to-day or to-morrow. There is a possibility of the operators being joined by these two great organizations and certainly an effort will be made to induce them to step out if the strike is prolonged.

THE OFFICIALS' STATEMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Officials of the Rock Island road claim that the statements of the officers of the railway telegraphers in regard to the strike on that system are greatly exaggerated. There are 635 operators in the employ of the Rock Island company. Of these Chief Ramsey says that 575 are members, and exactly that number of men left their keys at 10 o'clock this morning. On the other hand, General-manager St. John says thirty-seven operators on the entire system obeyed the order to strike, nine of these being on the Illinois division. He further says that the company is not in the least embarrassed: that there are two applicants for every position and that there will be no interruption of the service at any point.

AT DENVER.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 8.—Division Superintendent Hubbell of the Western Division of the Rock Island says there are only five men out on the 340 miles of road under his control, and that trains are in no way affected. The Rock Island only comes to Limon, fifty miles east of here, and W. W. Wood, Rock Island agent at Colorado Springs went to that point to-day to look over the situation. The Rock Island train east bound did not go out to-night owing to the blockade and the strike combined. Thus far there are no signs of trouble on the Union Pacific over which the Rock Island comes into Denver.

AT BEATRICE.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 8.—The strike of the Rock Island telegraphers has had no appreciable effect here. Neither of the operators at this point went out. The division between Horton, Kan., and Nelson, Neb., is 163 miles. On this division are employed twenty-three operators. Only nine of them went out and at least three of them will return to-night. The company had, however, eight operators in readiness to take the places of the strikers. Notwithstanding these precautions the Rock Island is badly hampered by the strike and the train dispatchers' services are in imperative demand all along the line. The operators at Sabetha and Pawnee City, being also agents, remained loyal to the Rock Island. All the operators at the small stations have gone out and it is there where the chief trouble lies.

AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—With the exception of four operators every telegrapher employed by the Rock Island in Nebraska went out this morning at 10:30 in response to the order of Chief Ramsey. A large number of new operators have been sent out to take the places of strikers, but the new men are not yet at work.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 8.—So far as can be learned not a single operator on the B. C. R. & N. went out this morning, as ordered by Grand-chief Ramsey, and it is not anticipated they will join the strike on the Rock Island proper.

AT FORT DODGE.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 8.—On the division of the Rock Island railroad between here and Des Moines only four telegraphers are at the keys. They are located at Perry, Grand Junction, Waukee and here. They are station agents who are not members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Train service is considerably crippled by the strikers.

AT OTTUMWA.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Dec. 8.—The Rock Island operators went out here at 10 o'clock this morning and their places have not been filled. Not an office on the line between Des Moines and Keokuk is working.

EACH AT HIS POST.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Dec. 8.—Notwithstanding Chairman Ramsey's order every man on the main line from Burlington to Albert Lea and on the Iowa Falls division, from Cedar Rapids to Spirit Lake is at his post. Island. Grand-chief Ramsey and several of his colleagues paid a visit to the switchmen's headquarters. While no information as to the result was made public, it is stated that the meeting was one of the friendliest kind.

Mr. Ramsey also had several telegraphic communications from the various railroad organizations, all dealing with questions of immediate interest. It is believed that the chiefs will pay a visit to Mr. Ramsey within the next two or three days.

The following bulletins were issued to-day as an answer to Mr. St. John's statement that only thirty-eight of the operators had gone out:

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, '92.

All Operators and Dispatchers: Reports are coming in to the effect that all dispatchers and operators except chief dispatchers are out solid. Stay with them, boys, and fight to a finish, blizzard or no blizzard.

COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1892.

All Operators and Dispatchers:

More than 95 per cent. of the men went out. The company expects the men to weaken in three days. Stand firm for three months if necessary. Do not be hoodwinked by trains loaded with clerks who will stop at your station, representing themselves as operators. We are sure to win.

COMMITTEE.

With reference to the situation Mr. Ramsey had this to say: "I understand the Rock Island management have started an office at the Union hotel for the purpose of receiving applications from and employing scab operators. If such operators be employed we cannot prevent trouble. The members of the various other railroad organizations, such as switchmen, locomotive engineers, firemen, etc., would decline to perform any work on telegrams received from such employees; therefore, there would be a tie up much worse than that which will follow from the strike of the telegraphers. Moreover the employment of non-union operators does not redound to the credit of any company. A curious illustration of the character of the men who belong to our organization is afforded by the fact that most of the companies when needing additional service will always apply to us to send them some good men. I regret the attitude which Mr. St. John has assumed. I am told that he is perfectly fair minded and desirous of dealing in an honorable manner with all his employees. I suppose he has been misled by some of his subordinate officials. This much, however, I have to say upon the whole subject: we have entered this fight because it has been forced upon us, and now that we have entered it we mean to stay till we have gained our fight. Be the time three days, three weeks or three months you will find that we shall not yield."

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

How the Western Division was Affected by the Strike.

Some of the telegraph operators on the western division of the Rock Island railroad complied with the orders of the O. R. T. and struck yesterday. Only a small percentage, however. The day man at Superintendent Hubbell's office and also the day man at Roswell quit yesterday, but the night men went to work last night. Two operators at Limon went out and also the agents at Clayton, Ramah and Resolis. Those were all who had quit up to last evening.

Superintendent Hubbell, of the Western division, said last evening that he felt very confident over the situation, especially so far as his part of the road is concerned. Linemen were sent to Ramah, Clayton and Resolis and those offices were cut out of the system, and he thought men could easily be found to fill all other places. Telegrams were received from Mr. Page, the assistant manager west of the Missouri, stating what course should be pursued and which of the operators would stand by the company. Mr. Hubbell was doing his own operating yesterday, and he said that there are enough men connected with the road who are operators, but working in other capacities, and who are loyal to the company to keep the business moving.

No trains arrived over the Rock Island yesterday, but this, Mr. Hubbell said, was due to the snow blockade. He started the regular passenger train to the east last night at 7:30.

A meeting of the O. R. T. was held last evening in Denver and Pueblo and the operators hoped that something favorable would come of it.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

Silver Dollars May be Counterfeited Without Possibility of Detection.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 7.—A strikingly suggestive letter was sent to Secretary Foster of the United States Treasury department at Washington by Superintendent Allen of the Butte and Boston Mining company of this city. The letter is an offer to make any amount of much better silver dollars for ninety cents apiece than are at present issued. Mr. Allen takes the position that counting silver at eighty-five cents per ounce, the intrinsic value of a silver dollar is only 65.74 cents. He would put in each dollar 430 grains of pure silver, whereas the present dollar only contains 371½ grains, and he would number and letter each coin so that the government would not be compelled to redeem duplicates, a safeguard now neglected. Mr. Allen says he would reap a profit in coining while the price of silver was anywhere under $1.29.

The letter adds: "While it has always been possible to recognize counterfeit paper money, the present silver coin can be produced at a profit of 53 per cent. and in a coin that cannot be detected. This is true of silver money, whether foreign or American. Now my proposition is to either withdraw the present silver money before the excess becomes so large that it will bankrupt the government to redeem it or combine with foreign powers who are equally in danger is made by the government and still accumulate a fabulous fortune. He can make a dollar out of sixty-five cents worth of silver, with $650 worth of silver he can make $1,000, and from $650,000 worth of the metal he can reap a profit of $350,000. Whether this trick has already been played on the government it is impossible for the ablest expert to say, for the counterfeit dollar can stand every test and so far as the human mind can ascertain will establish its genuineness.

HERBERT SPENCER ILL.

A Colossal Genius Whom the World Would Regret to Lose.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, is very ill. As he is now in his 73d year the gravest apprehensions are felt. His death would be a most serious loss to the scientific world. His work stands out as one of the most Samson-like efforts of human genius and power. He has presented to the world the conception of a universal system of philosophy, the explanation of the universe in its physical, mental and moral aspects by the operation of a single law; the persistence of force under multiform transformations. His first work, "Social Statistics," contained fresh and original treatment of social problems, was startling in many of its ideas and extremely radical in its whole tone and tendencies. It proved specially attractive to thinkers, and his long intimacy with Professor Huxley dates from this time.

Overwork brought on a nervous breakdown in 1860 of so serious a character that for a year and a half he was forced to lay the pen aside and suspend his labors altogether. Partial restoration followed the prolonged rest, but it was only partial. From that time to this his life has been one of intermittent invalidism, dyspepsia and insomnia being the two arch enemies which it has been a hard struggle for him to keep at bay. His constant insistence upon the need of moderation in work and his eloquent preaching of the gospel of attention to health gain an added significance when one remembers that his own bitter experiences of five and thirty years furnish the text for his sermon.

This first serious illness marked a great crisis in his life, for it was this year that witnessed the publication of the prospectus of his philosophic system. The outlined plan of the whole system of "Synthetic Philosophy" was given to the public. His breakdown had left him in such a condition that three hours a day were all he could rely on for carrying forward the work. But he had an unflinching confidence in the adequacy of his own powers to the carrying out of his gigantic plan, and a calm, firm faith in the ultimate triumph of those great principles which it was his high privilege to enumerate to the world. That this monumental task will ever now be completed has practically assumed the aspect of a physical impossibility. Mr. Spencer is now in his 73d year, and the pathetical personal references prefixed to his "Data of Ethics" and his recently published "Justice" show how fully he realizes the gradual ebbing away of strength and opportunity.

A Bill to Stop Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Hill introduced in the senate to-day a bill to repeal the Sherman silver act. Sections 5 and 6 of the Sherman bill are excepted from the repeal. The fifth section repeals so much of the act of 1878 as requires the monthly coinage of two million dollars worth of silver bullion. The sixth section recites: "That upon the passage of this act the balance standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks and all deposits thereafter received for like purposes, shall be converted into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasury of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the comptroller of the currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amounts shall be made to the treasurer, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe from an appropriation hereby created to be known as national bank notes, "redemption account."

McKinley Will Lead.

LIMA, O., Dec. 7.—Governor McKinley will lead the Republican hosts in Ohio next November. This is reliable, based upon a private interview which he had with Wilson Edwards, a prominent Republican. Mr. Edwards pointedly inquired: "Will you be the Republican candidate for governor next year?" "If my own wishes were consulted," replied the governor, "I would prefer a less active part in politics, but if protection is the issue and my party wants me, I will lead. I will, if nominated, do my best to secure election." This, coming from the governor to a friend, gives assurance that he will be the choice.

Colorado Tourists of Distinction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—E. M. Hamberger, accompanied by the following gentlemen, will leave Saturday afternoon for a tour of the principal points of scenic interest in Colorado: Messrs. Jose Silvas Cleveria, field marshal of Brazil and president of Brazilian commission to the World's Fair; Eugene Bittencourt of Brazil, captain of artillery and member of the chamber of deputies, commissioner to the World's Fair; M. A. Guiar Moreira, C. E., chief engineer of permanent way, Central railroad of Brazil, commissioner to the World's Fair; Lieut. Alexander Leal, auxiliary to the president of the Brazilian commission to the World's Fair; Co. Constantine Ratowza, Sosnicieffsky, imperial commissioner for Russia to the World's Fair, and S. Michen of Vilno, Russia, superintendent of motive power on the Russian

CLEVELAND'S POLICY

President Andrews Speaks on Silver for the President-Elect.

OUR POLICY NOT TO BE CHANGED

American Delegates Bringing up Their Reserve Forces in the Monetary Conference—Possible Adjournment Until May.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—After the opening of the monetary conference to-day, M. Allard, one of the Belgian delegates, submitted a plan for an international agreement for the purchase under a common account of stocks of silver against treasury notes, which will be issued by the contracting states, none of which will be obliged to coin the silver thus purchased or modify its existing currency legislation. The circular proposed that these notes shall have international circulation.

M. Raffalovitch, one of the Russian delegates, spoke briefly regarding the Moritz Levy plan. He declared that he did not believe that under the present conditions any international agreement to regulate the relations between gold and silver was possible. The general discussion was then resumed.

In reply to an invitation extended to him, Professor Andrews of Brown university, an American delegate and a personal friend of President-elect Cleveland, made an address in which he said that he hoped the idea that America was bent only on increasing her national wealth and that she was merely acting as the servile creature of mine owners would forever be dismissed as being equally as absurd as the idea that American interest was mainly due to the distress afflicting the American monetary system.

Continuing he said: "We have not and are not at present likely to have a dollar in silver beyond our needs in the United States. We have no idea of soliciting any favor from the people of Europe. What we desire is as much to Europe's interests as to ours. We wish to multiply our trade with the world—to do a vaster business with China, Japan and Central and South America and at the same time with Europe. This will never be successfully accomplished so long as two great groups of nations continue to drift apart. The evils of fluctuating exchange which beset England in her commerce with India we also experience in our trading with our nearest neighbors, but we are determined not to accomplish a desirable end at the terrible cost of opening a similar chasm between ourselves and the nations of Europe. We will part company with Asia and South America rather than with you. We will not forever continue alone the task of sustaining the price of silver. If Europe is not enough interested in the matter to co-operate with us, we will soon decrease our annual purchase of silver and begin to provide by recruiting our currency by issues of paper. The next congress is nearly certain to open procedure in that direction. We will not give up our gold. The time-honored monetary policy of the United States will never be changed with Mr. Cleveland's consent."

Referring to the tariff President Andrews said that it was obvious that there was no surer way to lower the American tariff than for Europe and the United States to agree upon a policy favorable to silver as money. That alone, he declared would abate the incessant conflict for gold and leave the United States free to effect a generous reduction in the customs tariff.

In conclusion, President Andrews said he thought that some of the plans proposed to the conference were feasible, and if the delegates continued their deliberations with a due sense of their responsibility, the conference would not fail to devise a measure of relief.

M. Beernaert, the Belgian minister of finance, denies in an interview the statement of The Tageblatt. He says that he is far from despairing of the International Monetary conference and looks at any rate for some result of the deliberations. He believes that the conference will continue in session until about Saturday, December 17, and then adjourn until May for real and decisive business. Many of the delegates, he adds, and especially the Germans, will anxiously await President Cleveland's message before coming to a final decision.

It is considered unlikely that at the meeting of the conference there will be an immediate discussion of the proposals of Sir William Houldsworth, the bimetallist of the British delegation, to the effect that a bimetallic union should be formed by nations willing to enter into such combination, and that nations preferring to maintain a single gold standard should attempt to establish the following or a similar arrangement, viz: "That their mints should receive silver bullion in not less quantity than a fixed minimum against receipts, noting the quantity and value at a specified rate per ounce, to be determined by international agreement, the quantity so specified to be delivered by weight to bearer whenever demanded and in no other manner or on no other account whatsoever the receipts to circulate as money."

The prevalent opinion of the conference is opposed to Sir William's plan and it is expected that it will be submitted to a special committee for preliminary consideration.

The sitting of the conference was prolonged to-day at the instance of the American delegates. Most of the time was occupied with the discussion of the principles of monometallism and bimetallism.

Delegate Boissevain, for the Netherlands, said that the United States could not be held in any way responsible for the fall of silver. This fall was not due to the increase of the he shared the view of Bertram Currie in favor of monometallism.

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Delegate Zeppa, for Italy, expressed his regret that the Rothschild proposition had been withdrawn. Although a monometallist, he was in favor of some compromise, as no one could deny that the present situation had elements of embarrassment, if not danger.

Delegate Frey, from Switzerland, while admitting that international bimetallism was the only means of rehabilitating silver, said that the remedy was impossible. No adequate plan for international bimetallism had been proposed and even if such were formulated, it would have little prospect of sufficiently general approval.

Delegate Weber, for Belgium, made a strong monometallistic speech.

The conference adjourned until Saturday.

The date of the special committee meeting for the consideration of the Tietgen and Houldsworth proposals has not yet been set.

Judge Gresham's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The decision of Judge Gresham, delivered in the United States circuit court at Chicago yesterday refusing to compel witnesses cited to appear before the inter-state commission to answer questions asked by the committee, and further holding that that section of the law under which the suit was brought, is unconstitutional, was the subject of much discussion to-day. Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on inter-state commerce and who shares with Mr. Reagan the authorship of the law under which the commission is acting, naturally was the center of most of the inquiry and conversation at the capitol. The senator was plainly disturbed by the news of the decision and said to questioners who asked his views as to the effect of Judge Gresham's opinion, that he had nothing, or but little at most, to say for publication.

"I do not care to talk," he said, "until I have had an opportunity to read the opinion and find out just what Judge Gresham means. The telegraphic summary is not quite clear to me, and I am not quite sure that the judge meant exactly what is reported.

"Should it turn out, however," he went on, "that the decision is as far reaching and as radical as outlined in the dispatches there yet remains a considerable part of the law that is effective—the long and short haul clause and the anti-pooling sections. The railroads doubtless believing that all of the rest of the objectionable features are gone are now trying to have the anti-pooling section repealed. I don't know but what there should be a provision of the law permitting pooling under regulations, but I am not in a frame of mind now to hurry the passage of such an amendment.

"The courts are finding out many queer things these days," the senator said. "It seems difficult to construct a statute that will hold corporations and especially railroad corporations to the same strict accountability required of individuals and firms. But they will learn sooner or later that the people will not give up their conviction that railroads are and must be amenable to law. If turf and grass will not do stones must suffice. That's what the old writing books used to say. The first thing the railroads know, unless there is a restraint put upon their spirit of encroachment, a law will be passed providing with a particularity that cannot be evaded and which the courts will respect for the prosecution and the payments of all costs added when they are convicted." "But I have come to the conclusion," sighed the senator in conclusion, "that the man who undertakes to regulate the corporations of this country has got a life job before him."

Jay Gould's Will.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Jay Gould's will, after making specific bequests to members of his family, including house, pictures, furniture and sums ranging to $25,000 with life annuities of $2,000, creates a trust fund of $500,000 for his grandson and namesake, Jay Gould, son of George Gould. To George Gould he gives $5,000,000 in cash and stock. George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould and Helen M. Gould are the executors and trustees. All the rest of the estate is devised and bequeathed to the executors and trustees in trust, the same to be divided in six equal parts and invested for each of the children, George J., Edwin, Howard, Frank J., Helen M. and Anna, the income to be paid the children for life and the trustees have power to dispose of the same by will in favor of issue in case of death. Jay Gould closes his will as follows:

"The better to protect and conserve the values of my properties it is my desire and I so direct and provide that the shares of any railway or incorporation at any time held by hereby authorized and empowered to vote the said shares in person or by proxy in such manner as his judgment shall dictate."

There are the usual provisions in the will that the property of his daughters is for their sole and separate use, free from any estate or control of trusts and prohibiting all dispositions for sharings by any of the legatees by way of anticipation or otherwise.

There is a provision that if any of his children shall marry without the consent of a majority of the executors and trustees then the share allotted to such child shall be reduced one half and the other half of such share shall be transferred to such persons as under the laws of the state of New York would take the same if the testator had died intestate.

Professor Newberry Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—Prof. John Strong Newberry, one of the most eminent geologists in the United States, died at his residence in this city late last night of heart failure. Two years ago the professor suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never recovered and had been in failing health for some time.

Professor Newberry was born in Windham, Conn., in 1822. In 1855 he assisted as geologist in the exploration of the country between San Francisco and the Columbia river and in 1857-58 explored the Colorado river, the object then being to open a navigable route of communication with the army in Utah. He also took an active part in the exploration of the San Juan and upper Colorado rivers. During the war he was a member of the sanitary commission. In 1866 Dr. Newberry entered upon his duties as professor of geology in the School of Mines of Columbia college, which professorship he had up to the time of his death, he having been for the past year in consequence of failing health, professor emeritus. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Hayes of Ohio to the office of state geologist.

The scientific acquirements of Professor Newberry have given him a world-wide fame; he has been honored with the membership of most of the learned societies of the country and many in Europe and was one of the original incorporators of the National Academy of Science and also of the New York Museum of Natural History.

Some Proposed Legislation.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—A Times special from Washington says: Representative Clark of Wyoming this morning presented a petition signed by the citizens of the military reservation near Rawlins, Wyo., asking for the establishment of a branch home for disabled soldiers and sailors on this reservation.

Senator Teller to-day presented the resolutions of the Journeymen Tailors' Unions of Denver and Aspen, Colo., for the limitation of the free entry of wearing apparel of foreign manufacturers.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver now in Washington do not seem to have arrived at any definite conclusion regarding the legislative action to be taken at the last session of the Fifty-second congress. It is well understood of course that the representatives of free coinage in the present house have a majority that, could a direct vote be reached, would vote for a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The trouble that besets those that are in favor of the free coinage of silver is the fact that it would be almost impossible, even if a free coinage bill is passed in either house of congress, to get it approved by either President Harrison or President Cleveland. It is probable that nothing definite regarding mining legislation will be known until after the new year, and it seems to be a fact at this time that no move will be made in this direction by those interested until after that time. There are several bills that are hung up from the last congress of interest to the mining country that may come up in either branch during the present session but just what will become of them cannot be predicted at this time.

A Kansas Blizzard.

HORTON, Kan., Dec. 8.—A typical Kansas blizzard has been raging here for the last eighteen hours. Trains on the Denver and Texas lines are from twelve to fourteen hours late and freight trains are snowed up in various towns along the lines. The Rock Island Denver limited is lost in the storm between here and Fairbury. The wires are down on the northwest lines. No information can be gathered of the lost trains and much anxiety is manifested for the passengers.

The snow extends almost into Oklahoma, and reports of terrible suffering among the settlers are coming. Snow drifts here are as high as the houses. The loss of stock, it is feared, will be terrible. The storm is the worst for years.

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SAFE IN PORT.

The Steamer Spree Almost Lost at Sea.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE SHAFT.

The Vessel and Its Human Freight Saved by the Steamer Lake Huron—General Howard and Dwight L. Moody on the Boat.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from the signal station at Kinsdale, on the south coast of Ireland, states that a large three-masted steamer passed that point at 11:20 o'clock this morning, having in tow a large three-masted German steamer. The vessels were twenty miles off shore and the signals displayed were indistinct. It is presumed that the vessel in tow is the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, which sailed from Bremen Nov. 22 via Southampton for New York, and which has been reported by cable as being overdue at her port of destination. The weather is fine and the wind moderhte.

A later dispatch from Kinsdale says that the vessel which passed there in tow this morning was the Spree. The vessel towing her was the British steamer Lake Huron, Captain Carey, from Montreal, Nov. 19, for Liverpool. The signals displayed read: "Shaft broken." Two Queenstown tugs have gone to assist the Spree.

The Spree arrived at Queenstown this afternoon.

The Spree had 132 saloon passengers on board, 221 in the second cabin and 160 in the steerage, besides a crew of 247 men and a large mail. The big steamer presented a forlorn appearance in entering Queenstown harbor. The stern was so deep in the water that the steamer could be boarded from a row boat. The passengers were overjoyed at the deliverance, and loudly cheered the Lake Huron for having rescued them.

As soon as the Spree reached an anchorage the correspondent of the International Telegram company had an interview with Gen. O. O. Howard of New York, Gen. Rufus King and Evangelist Moody. They told an interesting story of their experiences. They left Southampton on their way to New York on Nov. 23, at 5 p. m. For two days the steaming was fair. At 6 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 26, while the vessel was making high speed through a heavy sea, the main shaft broke and there was a terrible crash. The steamer trembled from stem to stern. The engines stopped instantly, and the passengers hastened to ascertain the nature of the disaster.

There was nothing like a panic. Perfect discipline was maintained. The officers assured the passengers that there was no danger and the passengers had entire confidence in the officers. All the boats, however, were made ready for instant use in case of necessity and supplied with a good store of provisions. An examination showed that the shafts had been broken ten feet from the end. The weight of the screw caused a strain and suddenly flooded the stern, and drove all the second cabin passengers from their cabins and the dining saloon. The second cabin passengers were obliged to leave their clothes and baggage in the flooded cabins in order to escape.

The flood continued, and the officers, fearing the worst, ordered all moveable articles to be removed and the bulkheads closed and shored with heavy beams. The second cabin passengers took refuge with the first cabin, and were received with all the hospitality possible under the circumstances.

The weather grew more threatening and the steamer without sails to stay or guide her remained helpless in the trough of the sea. The water in the stern roared and thundered with every roll of the vessel, sounding like a knell of judgment to the more terrified among the passengers. The pumps were worked laboriously to keep the water down. The passengers in alarm huddled in the saloon and anxiously waited for the verdict of their fate from the lips of the officers.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Captain Willigerod entered the saloon. "I am able to tell you," he said calmly, "that our work is rewarded. We have the water about under control. There is now no danger."

This utterance conveyed a deep sense of relief to all who heard it except to some women, who seemed hysterically deaf to any and all words of re-assurance. The bulkheads were further strengthened and all began to look hopefully for the arrival of some rescuing vessel.

But the steamer continued to be tossed by the easterly gale and the passengers passed a miserable night. The ship sunk so low, and the water in the stern roared so loudly and ominously that nobody could sleep even if so inclined. The vessel was drifting in a southerly direction and on the evening of the 26th was in lat. 58, long. 29. The wind shifted to the south and mountains of sea broke continually over the decks. The officers spared no efforts to relieve the perils of the situation. Bags of oil were placed on the side of the steamer and it had an immediate effect in softening the fury of the waves. An immense fire of pitch and tar was exposed from the fore deck in order to attract the attention of vessels.

Sunday morning found everybody melancholy and some relapsing into despair because no ship had been sighted. The passengers felt that they were drifting out of the track of steamers and were despondent on that account. Evangelist Moody, who from the first had displayed cool courage and the spirit of confidence that helped to sustain others, held an eloquent service of prayer in the saloon, which was attended by everybody on board, including two saloon passengers who had been noted for their levity during the first two days from Southampton. These two seemed to be as thoroughly converted as Mark Twain and his comrades in the snowstorm, and responded to the evangelist's earnest prayers with fervent amens.

Meantime the pumps were just able to cope with the water which nearly reached the decks. Towards Sunday night the sea moderated, but again the weary passengers were deprived of sleep by dread lest the bulkheads which kept the vessel afloat, should burst under the pressure of the vast volley of surging water. Everyone was in suspense, and nearly all of the passengers sought the decks at intervals to peer through the darkness for a rescuing sail. At half past 2 o'clock a cry of "sail ho," thrilled every breast in the vessel, and was greeted with shouts and cheers and convulsive sobs of joy. The ship proved to be the steamship Lake Huron from Montreal, November 19, for Liverpool, commanded by Captain Carey. The Lake Huron answered the signals of distress and promptly ran up alongside the Spree, remaining there until daylight. When the dawn of morning made it possible to begin the work of assistance several hawsers were with great difficulty passed from one steamer to the other and then fastened, and then the work of towing the Spree to a port of safety began. It was 9 o'clock in the morning when the Lake Huron commenced towing, and then the two steamers were 269 miles west of Fastnet. The presence of the Lake Huron had a calming effect on the more nervous passengers and there was now the sense of security which had not before existed. The weather continued favorable. By noon of Tuesday one hundred and twenty-seven miles had been covered, by noon of Wednesday one hundred and thirty-three more, Thursday noon one hundred and seventy-one and Friday one hundred and twenty-three.

The Lake Huron brought to anchor without the aid of a tug boat the splendid vessel which she had undoubtedly saved from destruction along with its precious cargo of human lives. General Howard, General King and other passengers express the highest praise for the noble conduct both of the officers and the crew of the Spree. They have presented the following testimonial to Captain Willigerod: "Your ship has been saved from great peril and we desire to express to you and your officers and entire crew the entire satisfaction and gratitude felt for your work performed under circumstances of unusual trial, demanding the utmost discipline, patience and courage. While deeply grateful to the Heavenly Father for His mercies, our hearts turn to the noble captain and his brave men.

In behalf of all subscribed,

OLIVER HOWARD, Major-General, U. S. A.

The passengers raised the sum of $500, half of which was given to those who had lost their clothing and baggage and the remainder to the crew who had worked day and night at the pumps. Some of the saloon passengers will sail on the Etruria tomorrow and the mails from the Spree will go on that vessel. The remainder will await the Havel of the North German Lloyd, which left Bremen for Queenstown to-day. It appears that one life was lost owing to the accident. A young Austrian passenger on the Spree became insane with fear before the rescue, jumped overboard and was drowned.

A College Riot.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 3.—The riot this morning at a proposed attempt to reserve students' lecture course tickets at one dollar extra, contrary to the conditions on which season tickets were sold, proved worse than was anticipated. President Angell had to be summoned by Secretary Wade, who feared serious trouble. Old timers say it was the worst disturbance of the kind in their memory. Long before the hour for opening the office over six hundred students gathered in the hall and resolved to prevent the sale. When W. W. Griffin, president of the lecture association, appeared on the scene he was roundly hissed. In the face of this he still persisted. He and his fellow officers retired into a reading room to consult. Students pushed the door open. One of the officials came forward and said: "I hope you will be gentlemen." The boys lifted their hats and cheered. President Angell came over to investigate but declined to interfere in favor of the board. The students cheered him and called for a speech but he did not respond. Several of Griffin's advocates in the crowd were violently rushed out of the hall. Griffin attempted to open the sale, but the students blocked him. He and his defeated cohorts finally withdrew amid jeers and university yells. Feeling is intense, a big mass meeting having been held last night. The lecture board may be deposed. The next lecture will be by Rev. Dr. Hirsch, of Chicago University, next Friday evening. Students say if the board succeeds in reserving seats they will rush in and take any seats they wish.

The Mafia in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—There seems to be no doubt that the Mafia, that Italian organization of secret murder, has a flourishing branch in this city. A drunken Italian named Carozza assaulted two policemen recently after they had endeavored to persuade him to keep the peace. He stabbed both and pounded one with a club, then in self defense he was shot by Patrolman Hill. Later on he died and Hill was arrested.

At the coroner's inquest one of the principal witnesses was a man named Jacob Zuckerman. Last night two Italians called at the house of Nathan Zuckerman, his brother, under the impression that he was the witness in the case. As he opened the door one of them fired upon him. They also fired at a neighbor of Zuckerman. A policeman heard the shots and gave chase, capturing one of the would-be assassins, who was the one who fired at Zuckerman but fortunately missed. His name was Stafano. When he was put on the patrol wagon to be carried to the central station, Stefano took from his pocket a red handkerchief and tied it firmly about his arm and when the police attempted to remove it he struggled fiercely to retain it. It was thought by the police that the red band was a signal of some kind used by the secret organization of Italians. Had they known that this red band about the arm was the emblem of the bloodthirsty Mafia, the signal of "sangue," they would have been thankful, perhaps, that the patrol wagon reached the central station without the shedding of blood. Late this afternoon Jacob Zuckerman was assaulted on the street by James Lauri, an Italian, 19 years old. He received one hard blow from Lauri's fist and his thumb was badly chewed. Lauri was arrested. It has been denied that the Mafia exists here. From an Italian who abhors the murderous Mafia, knowledge of the order which is absolutely unquestionable has been obtained, if the red emblem of the "sangue" were not sufficient. The Cleveland Mafia has a membership of nearly 200.

Land Grant Settlement.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The Times-Democrat's San Antonio, Texas special says: The owners of the celebrated Palo Fox land grant embracing 88,000 acres in Webb county have finally reached a settlement and agreed upon a division of the extensive property as follows: The forty-eight thousand acres fronting on the Rio Grande river is to be divided between Thomas O'Connor who receives 18,000 acres and Abram De La Garza, whose share is 30,000 acres. The 2,000 acres immediately back of this tract goes to Spohn and Hamilton. Of the remainder, the Atkinson minors received 5,000 acres, the Hebron minors 2,000 acres and Dalio Sanchez, 4,000 acres. The lines of the different subdivisions are now being surveyed.

THE SILVER [illegible].

Congressman Bland is Interviewed on the Monetary Conference.

JAY GOULD'S AFFAIRS.

How the Great Financier Was Nearly Bankrupt Eight Years Ago—The Funeral Will Occur To-morrow in New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Bland of Missouri, chairman of the coinage committee and the champion of free coinage of silver, was asked by an Associated Press reporter what he thought would be the effect of the failure of the international monetary conference to agree in anything. He replied: "I do not see that it could have any effect one way or another. I never regarded it as amounting to anything more than a makeshift to tide over election and perhaps help a movement to demonetize silver. I always regarded it as having those objects in view more than any real expectation of doing good to silver. I do not think the public generally expect much of it."

"Do you expect anything from the conference?"

"I do not;" and (derisively) "I never have."

"Suppose that the conference should fail and that a proposition should then be made to repeal the Sherman law, what then?"

"That will be proposed anyway, I presume. I am not in favor of repealing it if we cannot get something better for silver. I do not like the Sherman law. At the same time it was proposed I stated on the floor of the house and in my report, that it would not increase the value of silver, nor tend to promote its restoration as money; that is would be a failure in that respect; yet you may say it is a connecting link between total demonetization and something better. Hence I think it would be bad policy to repeal it unless we can do something else at the same time. Our bill and the Stewart bill repealed the Sherman law, but substituted free coinage."

"Do you think there is any prospect of silver legislation?"

"I would not like to express any opinion on that because I do not know how members feel. From the way they voted last session, there is not much prospect of it."

"Aside from free coinage, what plan can you suggest that would improve the financial situation?"

"I would go to work and coin all the bullion which has been purchased. That would be a great relief because it would show we were determined to make money of silver the same as of gold at a fixed ratio." "That," added Mr. Bland with a significance that appeals to the economists of the house, "would be the means by which a deficiency in the treasury could be met. All the bullion we have in the treasury under the present policy might just as well be dumped into the Potomac so far as making money of it is concerned. It is treated as a commodity and as treated by the treasury now, it is so much dead capital. We have purchased since the Sherman law went into effect nearly 125,000,000 ounces of silver, which would coin about $162,000,000. Taking the purchases at an average price 90 cents an ounce, we would gain approximately $50,000,000 on coining the bullion, which would bridge over any difficulty arising from the deficiency in the treasury the coming fiscal year."

"Don't you think the proposition to make silver legal tender up to five pounds shows a more liberal disposition towards silver on the part of Great Britain?"

"That would make it a subsidiary currency; a mere token. Any proposition that does not make full legal tender is not making money of it. What Great Britain wants is to drive the United States to demonetize silver, to make it simply a subsidiary currency. What we should do is to drive Great Britain to the use of silver as money. And we could do it. We would only have to make money of silver and Great Britain would have to act with us. For it has too many interests not to do it. Rothschild has stated that Great Britain could not afford to do anything that would hurt us. Austria, Russia and other nations are buying gold. Suppose we should go into the market after gold. Yes, it has been talked about; it has been said we should sell more bonds or should issue more legal tender notes and provide a basis for them by buying gold. If we went into the market, we would beat them. The price of gold would keep rising; there would be a scramble for it and then a crash when the people would come to realize what this single gold basis means."

To Repeal the Silver Law.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—There is to be an important meeting in Washington within the next three days to discuss the question of the repeal of the silver bill. During the present week New York bankers have been in telegraphic correspondence with United States Senator Aldrich, who has been spending the holidays here, and it was arranged that a representative of these interests should come to Providence and meet the senator here. Later Senator Aldrich advised some of his Republican colleagues in the senate what was going on and it was agreed that a meeting in Washington would be the proper thing, so one is to be held. Senator Aldrich said this morning that he had not met any of the bankers or their representatives yet. He could only guess what they wanted and he had good reasons for supposing that the repeal of the silver bill was to be requested at the very first opportunity in Washington.

Collector Pomeroy, who is a close friend of Senator Aldrich, said he knew the other side, the Democratic interests in finance, were looking for the repeal of the silver bill in the very first hours of congress. He was of the impression that the Republicans would not concede anything. The matter has been kept very quiet and the correspondence was carried on over a private wire. It was stated by a close friend of Senator Aldrich that the repeal of the silver bill was asked for at once, largely for the effect it would have upon the deliberations of the monetary conference.

May Tax the Estate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Much interest is attached to the liability of the Gould estate to the payment of an inheritance tax. Under the laws of 1892, the property bequeathed to Mr. Gould's children will be liable to a tax of 1 per cent. A tax of 1 per cent on the estate, it is estimated, would bring $650,000 to $2,000,000 on which the controllers' fees would be from $1,000 to $2,000. At the offices of the corporation counsel it was said that if Mr. Gould had left his property in the hands of trustees the interest to go to his children, this would not operate to prevent the levying and collecting of the tax. All the property left out of the lineal descent is taxable at 5 per cent on its market value.

Reads Like Zola's "Money."

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Herald will say to-morrow morning: A popular error about Jay Gould is the notion that he was invincible. In 1866 a promissory note for $500 with his name went begging around Wall street at a heavy discount. Only eight years ago he was on the verge of failure. This was after the panic of May, 1884, one of the few times when he was tempted into the stock market as a speculator in order to hold up the price of stocks with which he was burdened. The late Charles F. Woerishoffer, Henry N. Smith and other operators were united in a combined effort to bear the securities which Gould was carrying. He had supported them for a time by obtaining sterling bills (giving his securities as collateral) and converting the bills into cash. But sterling loans like all others come to maturity. The bears were as unscrupulous as himself, bold and persistent. Gould's Western Union fell to 49 and Union Pacific to 62. He was beaten. One morning he had his lawyer execute an assignment of his property and on the following day his yacht went down to Long Branch where the bear operators were summering. Gould's emissaries landed and held a conference with his foes. They bore his ultimatum, a copy of the assignment and the statement that unless the bears made terms with him he would on the following morning file the assignment and give public notice that he was unable to meet his engagements. At the time he was supposed to be borrowing $20,000,000 and his failure would create a big sensation. Many of the firms with which the bear combine had short contracts outstanding would be heavy losers. The bears agreed to let up on Gould on condition that he should turn over to them 50,000 shares of Western Union at the current market price $50 per share. This enabled them to make delivery of the shares they had sold at high prices. The bears were heavily short of Missouri Pacific. However, with $2,500,000 of their money received for the 50,000 shares of Western Union he speedily rushed up Missouri Pacific to par and forced them to settle on terms of his dictation. If the bears had had enough grit on that Sunday, Gould's career would have terminated very differently. As it was, the shock resulted in Gould's making preparations to consolidate and conserve the securities he owned and he never again took any active part in manipulating the market.

The Gould Estate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Former friends and associates of Jay Gould have figured out in a speculative way the distribution of his great estate. Five million dollars in Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Western Union and Pacific Mail stock are said to have been left to George Gould as trustee for equal division among the six children when the minors become of age; $2,000,000 in Manhattan Elevated and Great Northern and miscellaneous stocks to Edwin Gould in fee simple; $2,000,000 in government and industrial securities of a prospective value of $3,500,000 in trust to the four boys, who are to co-operate in business with this amount of perpetual capital. The Gould castle is left to Helen Gould and the younger children in trust until the minors become of age. It is then to become the dower of Miss Helen in case of marriage or her own individual property if she remains unmarried. The Gould mansion at Forty-Seventh street and Fifth avenue goes to Howard Gould, and pictures, bric-a-brac are divided among the children impartially. Three million dollars are set apart according to the figures advanced to-day for gifts to relatives, friends and charitable institutions. The estimate of the general fund for distribution varies from $500,000 to $5,000,000. This disposition of the estate makes the wealth left by Mr. Gould $105,000,000. The opinion of the best posted men is that the vast possessions left by the great financier are not more than $100,000,000.

Wyoming's Governors.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 3.—The struggle for governor of Wyoming still continues. Yesterday Osborne, the Democratic governor-elect, after effecting an entrance into the governor's office, issued a proclamation to the people of the state calling upon them to obey his commands and recognize him as governor. To-day Acting-governor Barber has issued a counter proclamation of considerable length in which he detailed with no little verbosity the reason why Osborne had acted illegally in taking possession of his office and dilating on the causes that have prevented the canvass of the state vote, and concluded with the assertion of his own authority. The document is signed by Barber twice, once as acting governor and again as secretary of state. At noon to-day Osborne's position changed from one of siege. He had all of yesterday been inclosed in the governor's office, with Barber's secretary. During the night the secretary had fallen asleep and was promptly locked up in a separate room by Osborne. The change came with the arrival of a number of his friends for whom the previously stubborn doors flew open. Osborne, after deliberation, appointed as his private secretary a well known politician, Timothy Dyer. Osborne will address another proclamation to the people in the morning. Meanwhile, it is said, the Republicans have managed to secretly canvass the vote, thus defeating the very object for which Osborne's step was taken.

A Ghastly Find.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 3.—A ghastly discovery was made in a car loaded with cotton which arrived in the transfer yards in this city this afternoon. When it was opened the railroad employees were horrified with finding the dead bodies of two men, who from letters found on them are supposed to be Harry Jackson of 527 East Fifteenth street, Kansas City, and C. F. Mueller of 928 Harrison avenue, Richmond, Va. Both were young men. One supposition is that they were stealing a ride and being locked in the car died from suffocation. Suspicious marks of violence were found on the bodies.

Prison Reform Association.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—At the annual meeting of the National Prison association held in this city to-day ex-President Hayes delivered an address, reviewing the work of the society and the growth of crime through emigration.

THE CABLE LETTER.

Tottering Cabinets of the Old World Governments.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCANDAL.

Why the Spanish Cabinet Must Go—It is Rumored Labouchere is About to Desert the Gladstone Government.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—This has been a week of such excitement as Europe has not experienced before since the days immediately preceding the Franco-Prussian war. Every continental power except Russia has seen its statesmen in defeat or confusion. Falling and fallen cabinets in western Europe, two ministries in central Europe fighting for political existence and the growing conflicts between church and state, people and government in southern Europe make an historical spectacle as melancholy as it is interesting.

France, as usual, has the lion's share of sensation, although nobody believes that the story of the Panama canal steal has been half told. M. Rossignol, for instance, who testified to the squandering of 200,000,000 or 250,000,000 francs in buying editors and deputies and other classes of boomers, is acknowledged to have described only the brighter side of the cloud. He assumed that the 6[illegible]000,000 francs sent to the isthmus up to 1888, were spent honestly. The fact is an open secret among Paris engineers that every man in charge of the canal will be retired. An English engineer who returned to London from Paris last night, told your correspondent that at the Engineers' club in Paris on Wednesday he saw an estimate prepared by men familiar with the canal work. Their calculation was that the work already accomplished could have been done for 200,000,000 francs and could not possibly have cost more than 325,000,000, no matter what methods were adopted. The remaining 225,000,000 or 300,000,000 must have gone into the pockets of corrupt administrators.

As regards the corruption of deputies, too, the half has not been told. Although hardly a baker's dozen have been implicated so far, there is no doubt that the number of guilty ones is as high as fifty; some even say one hundred.

For a second rate state, Spain is but a little behind France in the dimensions of her public scandal. Alcalde Bosch of Madrid, the ward of the tottering ministry, and his municipal colleagues, appear to have taken everything they could lay their hands on. Had there been more they would undoubtedly have taken it. The investigation of their conduct has revealed, as nearly as can be ascertained, that Bosch has profited some 250,000 francs at the city's expense. The city councilor, with his assistants, have acquired in various ways, from 20,000 to 30,000 each. How they did this is shown by the item of 10,000 francs granted to two councillors for two days' expenses while seeing the Huelva fetes. The newspapers have raised such a hubbub about the scandal that their reporters are now excluded from the council meetings. The cabinet, under whose immediate supervision the alcalde stands, has been too supine to move a finger toward adequately punishing the rascals who still continue to plunder the people. The taxes at the city limits are collected or omitted according to a scandalous system of bribery and extortion. The poorer farmers and market women are plucked to the last extreme, while the well-to-do farmers are let in free, after paying small bribes which go into the pockets of the officials. In this way two-thirds of the octroi taxes sometimes are misappropriated in a month. The ministry tried to escape the indignation of the people by dropping the minister of the interior, the immediate superior of the city government, but the ruse was too transparent. The people have already rioted in the streets to show their hatred for the present government, and unless Castillo and his cabinet retire within a few days there may be more serious trouble in Madrid.

The bitterness of the Austrian cabinet crisis is due to the everlasting hatred existing between Czechs and Germans in Emperor Franz Joseph's dominions. Count Taafe, who has been coquetting with the United German party for some time, has suddenly swung over to the Czechs, and this too at the time when the Germans were elated by the accession of the Liberal, Dr. Wekerle, to the premiership of Hungary. The vote yesterday against Count Taafe on the secret service fund appropriation showed that the Germans can make a majority against the government. Under these circumstances the fall of the Taafe cabinet can be a matter of but a few days.

The excitement in the Austrian chamber surpasses anything experienced recently in a dignified legislative body. On Thursday when Herr Von Plener announced that the Germans had gone over to the uncompromising opposition, a young Czech jumped at him screaming: "Go then, you dirty tramps;" "dirty tramps yourselves," shouted back the Germans. The president was powerless to still the tumult. Members shook their fists under each other's noses, vilified their opponents and gave the lie while the galleries were in a similar uproar. When the house was brought back to order four duels had been contracted, and more are to come.

During these scenes of bitterness and disgrace, in other countries, John Bull has sat back in easy complacency, thanking heaven that he is not as other people are, hotheads, anarchists, bribe-takers and bimetallists. The only continental matter in which he has had a finger has been the Brussels silver conference and as in England this gathering is regarded as predestined to failure, the interest in it has been mostly academic.

The retirement of Henry Labouchere from The Daily News is probably the most significant event of the week in London. It suggests that before long England may add another to the list of recent cabinet crises. Mr. Labouchere is rich, and so the idea that he disposed of his Daily News shares for the sake of the money is out of the question. His move is interpreted rather as his first step toward shaking himself loose from the Gladstonians, whose organ The Daily News is acknowledged to be. Mr. Labouchere is thus preparing to take his little party of Radicals and flock by himself maintaining an independent attitude toward Gladstonian home rule. Considering the smallness of Mr. Gladstone's majority, such a defection is likely to have dire consequences for the present ministry.

An Editor Killed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 3.—Thomas E. Boyd, editor of The Olympian, was killed last night by Miss Burns at 810 James street, this city. Miss Burns telegraphed Boyd yesterday afternoon to come over from Olympia. He came and registered at the Occidental hotel. She met him there and together they went to the woman's home. Boyd had hardly entered the room before the woman fired four shots at him. Officers who heard the reports responded at once and found the murderess leaning over the dead man kissing him and calling him her husband. Miss Burns is of Spanish descent and bears a bad reputation. She is under arrest. Boyd was 40 years old and was born in Philadelphia of a highly respectable family. Miss Burns says she does not know why she shot Boyd. She admitted she had never been married to the man, but declares that they had an understanding that he would make her his wife.

Thomas E. Boyd was the only son of Col. Augustus Boyd, a retired army officer, who now resides at 65 North Thirty-fourth street in Philadelphia. He left Philadelphia to go to Washington three years ago. While in Philadelphia he was engaged in literary work for several weekly publications and was also a clerk in the offices of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads. The fact that he had never had very good health, coupled with a natural roving disposition led him to seek a more genial place of residence in the west.

Murdered on the Water.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 3.—Captain John Smith of the sloop Louis, is under arrest here for the murder of young George Neale, one of his crew. The only other member of the crew was Christopher Silberry, also a mere lad. Silberry says they started on a guano gathering cruise for the southern coast. The boys gave the skipper much trouble as they soon tired of his domineering ways but there was no violence till two nights ago when Silberry was aroused by a scuffle and heard Neal calling to the Captain from the water not to shoot. Silberry says he saw the Captain raise his rifle and shoot and then all was still. When asked what he was shooting, the captain said birds. Silberry said nothing, but when he could get ashore he told the police. Smith when arrested admitted he had thrown Neal overboard because the boy wanted to run the sloop and it made him mad. The lad's mother became frantic with grief over his murder and the people are so aroused there is talk of lynching Smith. Captain Smith's relatives live at Pittsburg. His father is a Presbyterian preacher there and Mrs. E. Neb Hart, of the same place, is his sister. His uncle is Josiah Copely of Pittsburg, author of "The Gathering in Beulah." Smith is 64 years old and a bachelor.

The Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Dec. 3.—John S. Richardson, editor of the Wichita Beacon, said this morning that the result of the official count gave the Democrats a balance of power which was absolute. He claims that Senators-elect D. Hard of Bourbon county, and O'Brien of Sedgewick, would stand with the two Democrats in the lower house. According to the official count this makes the political complexion of the legislature on joint ballot as follows: Republicans 79, Populists 82, Democrats 4. Eighty-three votes are necessary to elect, and the four Democrats could go with the Republicans and have the exact number required. O'Brien is a fusion Democrat and has always affiliated with the Populists. It is claimed by the Populists that he is pledged to support the Populist caucus nominee, but the Democrats contend that he will insist upon the election of a Democrat and give the Populists the state printer on a compromise. Billard of Bourbon county is of about the same political faith as O'Brien. Richardson is authority for the statement that neither of these senators would vote under any circumstances for a recalcitrant Democrat and without them the Republican-Democratic combine is an impossibility.

It Involves the Electric Roads.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 3.—Suits were brought to-day involving every electric street railway in the United States. Two suits were filed in the United States court by Hon. Frank Hurd and Hon. J. S. Brumback, attorneys representing Benson Bidwell, of Rochester, Ind., against the Toledo Consolidated Street Railway. It is claimed that this company has infringed Bidwell's fundamental original patents for running electric street cars and the principle involved in the use of underside springs contact; also that the patent for the running and lighting of cars with the same current of electricity and the lighting of streets and houses along the line from the current which propels the cars, has been infringed upon. The suits are brought as test cases and if the plaintiff's be successful, over 400 different roads throughout the United States are alleged by Mr. Bidwell as having infringed upon the patents and will come in for their share of the trouble.

Poor Lo and Bad Whisky.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 3.—Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police has been notified of what is feared to be a serious disturbance among the British Columbian Indians. Information from the light house keeper at Cape Beal says the Nitinat Indians have been freely supplied with whisky and armed with revolvers and knives and have begun a war of one tribe upon another. It is not known how many have been killed or wounded. The telegraph wire at Cape Beal is still working but the operator is afraid to leave the light house fearing it may be attacked by the Indians. Old Chief Nitinat has sought refuge in the light house and is afraid to go out as he has lost control of the braves and fears they would murder him. The merchants' marine asks for aid. In the meantime a number of constables have been sworn in, who, under the charge of Sergeant Langley and the provincial officers, left to-day for the west coast to seize the whisky and arrest the Indians. Nitinat is an Indian village fifty miles from here, containing about 400 Indians, all armed. The full extent of the trouble will not be known until the return of the officers Monday.

A Cripple Creek Bad Man.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 4.—Dan Begley, who is employed by Price & McGavock as a walking boss, loaded up with whisky this afternoon at the grading camp near the mill gate and started in to make his friends dance for his amusement. He used a Smith & Wesson 44 and put a ball through Frank Horn's right thigh. Doctor Watkins extracted the ball and dressed the wound which is very painful but not dangerous.

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JAY GOULD IS DEAD.

The Event a Fruitful Topic of Conversation.

THE STOCK MARKET UNCHANGED

Careful Arrangements Which Will Prevent Disturbance—The Life Story of an American Millionaire—Opinions and Comments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Jay Gould died in this city this morning at 9:15.

The direct cause of Mr. Gould's death, as stated at the house this morning, was pulmonary consumption. The scenes at the house at midnight were extraordinary. It was stated at that time that the strong master mind had ceased to battle for life. His children were at his bedside and they recognized that the hopes of the past few days were vanishing and that the end was not far off. They tearfully admitted this to a few close personal friends, and then began the vigil which only ceased when the last breath left the body. Dr. Munn, his physician, had Dr. Janeway in consultation, but they said that nothing could be done but make Mr. Gould's last hours as comfortable as possible. When the end came the members of the family who were in the house were Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Howard Gould and Miss Annie B. Gould.

After Mr. Gould's death all the blinds in the house were drawn down. The way in which news of the demise became known was as follows: Dr. Munn sent out a messenger to telephone to Mrs. Munn that Mr. Gould had passed away. It was the messenger boy that gave the information to the reporters who were waiting around. The front door of the Gould mansion was locked last night, and it was not opened as usual this morning. Several messengers and servants entered the house in the early morning by the servants' entrance, but they were not able to give any information to the reporters when they came out, beyond the fact that Mr. Gould had passed away. The only visitor of any note that called at the Gould mansion this morning was Mr. C. P. Huntington.

Mr. John Terry, who has been connected with Mr. Gould for years and who is a director in a number of the Gould properties, said: "Mr. Gould stated recently that he had 'trusteed' (to use his own expression) the three stocks in which he was most interested and that they could not be sold." The three stocks referred to are Manhattan, Western Union and Missouri Pacific. The general opinion on the street is that Mr. Gould has had his house in good order for a long time. Interviews with prominent bankers and brokers are to the effect that the death of Mr. Gould will not have much influence upon the market.

An important announcement in regard to the Gould interests was made this morning, by Mr. Washington E. Connor, who was until a few years ago a business partner of Mr. Gould and therefore well qualified to speak.

Mr. Conner said: "The bulk of Mr. Gould's property has been placed in the hands of trustees, thus effectually setting up his interests in such corporations as Manhattan, Western Union and Missouri Pacific. This will, of course, prevent the Gould interests being divided or the stocks going on the market. Mr. Gould has not been active in Wall street for some years. For two years past the practical management of his affairs has been in the hands of his son George. Mr. Gould's death does not change the intrinsic value of his properties an iota."

Mr. J. B. Clews, of the house of Henry Clews, banker, says: "There is not and will not be any excitement on 'change on account of Mr. Gould's death, and there will be no depreciation in his stocks for the reason that he has left three bright boys who are fully able to take care of his vast interests. The property will be kept intact I feel assured."

An effort was made to interview Russell Sage on Mr. Gould's death but he sent the message that "he was too much overcome by the news to see anyone."

The news of Mr. Gould's death was received at the office of the Western Union Telegraph company at 9:20 this morning, word having been sent by George Gould. It is expected that a meeting of the board of directors of the company will be called at once to take some action in the matter. It is probable that a meeting of the directors of the Missouri Pacific railroad will also be called at once to take some action on the death of Mr. Gould. At the office of the Wabash road it was said that a meeting of the directors would be called, but that there would be no undue haste.

Chauncey Depew when spoken to in reference to Mr. Gould's death said: "Mr. Gould has been for some time unloading his property upon his two sons, Edward and George, who are now identified with most of his property. Mr. Gould's property, I understand, is so concentrated that it will not be affected by his death. The boys will carry out their father's policy and I do not think his death will either affect the market temporarily or in the future."

WASHINGTON IS NOT ALARMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The death of Jay Gould was a universal subject of discussion in official circles this morning and among the treasury officials especially, it was a matter of interest. Secretary Foster voiced the opinion of the administration when he said that Mr. Gould's death would have little or no effect upon the money market of the United States. His death had been discounted, and the fact that he had withdrawn from active participation in Wall street several years ago could not disturb business. It is generally believed that Secretary Foster's views covered the situation fully and other officials intimately connected with the active running of the treasury department shared in them.

GOULD'S OBITUARY.

The story of Jay Gould, from the barefooted boy who wandered over the rough hills of Delaware county to the railroad king, whose wealth was estimated at $80,000,000, is one of the most remarkable among our self-made men. His life for the past few months has been a constant battle against an incurable disease, and all means that medical skill and the interest of friends and relatives could suggest were employed to prolong the financier's life. He was taken about in luxurious private cars to places where milder air and the absence of business excitement might be expected to work a recuperation of his energies. Frequent reports during the past few weeks as to his feeble condition were received but were either deprecated or denied by those near him.

Jay Gould was born in West Settlement, a backwoods village of Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, in May, 1836. He was the son of J. B. Gould, a farmer who was fairly well-to-do and who had been a deputy sheriff in the famous anti-rent war in the early '30's. Young Gould was also a cousin of Alfred Gould, the inventor of the chain well pump, and was closely connected with the Morses, a prominent Scotch family, and others well known in the county. His mother died when he was an infant.

GOULD'S EARLY EXPERIENCES.

Gould left home with fifty cents in his pocket and studied at Hobart academy, in a neighboring town. Here he earned an extra penny by keeping the books of the village blacksmith, eventually enjoying a brief partnership in the business. He was fond of mathematics and on leaving school found employment in making surveys for a map of Ulster county at a salary of $20 per month. Gould's father-in-law, Mr. Mitchell, initiated the young financier into the railroad business and sold him a number of shares in the Rutland and Washington railroad at 30 cents on the dollar. Gould showed so much interest that he was soon elected president and general manager of the road and finally consolidated it with the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad. When the stock went up, Gould sold out at a handsome profit.

IN WALL STREET.

In 1859 Jay Gould entered Wall street as a broker. He established a small private office and made money fast. The following year he entered the firm of Smith & Martin and became an expert in handling railroad securities. During the civil war Erie railway stock went down to bedrock and Gould bought it for a song. He allied himself with Daniel Drew and prevented Commodore Vanderbilt from cornering the Erie interest. Gould rapidly became the leading spirit of the Erie Railroad company. In July, 1867, Gould was made president of the road. He also purchased a controlling interest in the Tenth National bank. Erie shareholders brought suit to restrain the directors from issuing any more stock. The complainants asked for the appointment of a receiver. The request was granted by the appointment of Jay Gould himself. With the consent of Judge Bernard Gould bought and cancelled 200,000 shares. A corner was engineered in Erie stock about this time and in one day its price rose from 40 to 60. A panic was averted by the action of the secretary of the treasury who released enough money for the sub-treasury to relieve the strain. Erie immediately fell from 60 to 42, and it was thought Gould was ruined, but he was able to weather the storm. Continued efforts were made by Gould's opponents to oust him and his faction from Erie control, and he was deposed from the presidency and John Dix elected in his stead. Gould still remained one of the directors.

ATTEMPTED GOLD CORNER.

An attempt was made by Gould in 1869 to corner all the gold in the country. Fifty millions of dollars was the amount aimed at. The price of gold in March of that year was $1.30¼, the lowest in three years. Gould bought $7,000,000 worth at $1.32 and put up the price to $1.40. A few days later gold rose to $1.4-. On September 2-, the famous "Black Friday," Gould unloaded his holding and sold a large part of his gold at $1.60. A little before noon an order came from Washington to sell $4,000,000 of gold from the sub-treasury, the corner collapsed and hundreds of business men and speculators were ruined.

"The depletion of Mr. Gould's vitality dates back to a time previous to his wife's death in January, 1889," said an intimate friend of the family. "She used then to say that he suffered greatly from neuralgia, headaches and profound fatigue, and on one occasion I found that she had spent a sleepless night in consequence of one of his attacks. The summer before his wife's death he took her to Europe on his yacht. Upon their return he put the yacht out of commission, and said that what he and his wife both needed was not travel, but rest. Neither looked the better for the voyage. After his wife's death Mr. Gould's loss of strength was more rapid. His attacks of headache and nervous prostration were more frequent than before, and he rallied with greater difficulty and less completeness. He had a powerful will and concealed his sufferings from his family to a great extent, so that to them the attacks were only tired spells. His will also kept him up and deceived his closest friends as to his actual condition. Although I could see that he was not strong, there was nothing in his condition to note except that he was pale and ate little. On the evening before Thanksgiving I was at his house and found that he had what his daughter described as a return of his old fatigue. No one was alarmed. As late as yesterday morning, one of his physicians said there was nothing to warrant the belief that Mr. Gould would not recover. His last three days were entirely free from suffering and his conversation with his family in the conscious period before his death was most touching and beautiful. The end came while he slept." The Gould family are prostrate with grief. Miss Helen Gould was ill when her father was taken sick and the blow has come upon her with terrible force. The members of the family are very much devoted to each other. Mr. Gould had always been very much of a domestic man, notwithstanding his enormous weight of cares from his gigantic financial operations and the death of the father shortly after the demise of the mother has come with an added force of affliction.

There were many guesses in regard to Mr. Jay Gould's wealth and the disposition to be made of his immense holdings of securities. One of his closest associates and oldest personal friends said in regard to this matter that Mr. Gould's wealth will be found to vary from ten million to one hundred million dollars. About $65,000,000 is in Manhattan, Western Union and Missouri Pacific. The holdings of these three stocks are trusteed and will not be sold. The other securities will be taken care of by the same interest which had charge of them for the past three years. It is estimated that Mr. Gould held $15,000,000 of Western Union stock and $20,000,000 Elevated stock.

The Gould family tomb is in Woodlawn cemetery and stands in a plot comprising an acre of ground overlooking Woodlawn lake. It is known as the "Lakeview plot" and is a circular, gently sloping mound in the finest location of the cemetery. The plot cost Jay Gould $50,000. The mausoleum is the copy of the Parthenon and was designed by F. P. FitzMaugh. It is built throughout of Westerly (R. I.) granite and its dimensions are 22 feet wide, 33 feet long and 20 feet high to the apex of the roof. There are twenty catacombs in the mausoleum. The tomb itself cost $100,000, and the first member of the family interred was Mrs. Gould, who died Jan. 13, 1889.

The engines on the Sixth, Third and Second avenue elevated roads were draped in black on account of Mr. Gould's death. Other appropriate steps were taken to-day by the heads of the various organizations with which Mr. Gould was prominently connected. Flags are flying at half mast on the Fifth Avenue, St. James and Albemarle hotels.

Jay Gould's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The funeral services over the remains of Jay Gould began at 9 o'clock. The coffin rested in the center of the parlor. The family and intimate friends of the deceased financier were in this room and the adjoining dining room. The music was at the foot of the stairway in the hall. Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, the pastor of the West Presbyterian church, was the officiating clergyman. The programme was as follows:

1. Opening Anthem, "Blessed are the Dead Who Die in the Lord."
2. Invocation by Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of the South Reformed Church.
3. The Reading of a Portion of the Episcopal Service for the Dead, including the Ninth Psalm.
4. Cardinal Newman's Hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."
5. Conclusion of the Burial Service with the Reading of the Fifteenth Chapter of 1st Corinthians.
6. Prayer by Chancellor McCracken.
7. "Nearer, My God, to Thee."
8. Benediction by Dr. Paxton.

After the benediction the relatives and friends viewed the remains.

Competitions Against American Oil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Consul Rounsevelle Wildman of Singapore has just made a report to the state department on the development of the Russian petroleum industry. He says: "The only imports to the Straits Settlements from the United States is petroleum. For years it held a monopoly of this market. Russian case oil, since February, 1888, has been gradually working its way in, until to-day it is equal to those of the United States. This state of affairs has gone on from that year to the present date, when it now looks not only as though the American flag would be banished from the roads but the entire case oil trade with the United States driven out of the market. Two circumstances have conspired to bring about this result, the introduction of tank steamers, loaded with Russian oil and the discovery of a new oil field at Langkata, Sumatra. The determination to revolutionize the export trade of petroleum from Batoum by substituting tank steamers for the ordinary method was due to the unprecedented increase in the production of oil from the Batoum wells, which reduced the price from 2 shillings per barrel to 2½ pence. Something had to be done."

The suggestion to build tank steamers of an improved type which could carry large quantities of oil at a cheap rate to the eastern markets was welcomed, and the Rothschilds, who have largely aided the Batoum trade financially, are favorably impressed with the idea.

The second danger that threatens this American trade is the newly discovered oil field in Sumatra. This, together with concessions, has been granted for 35,000 square miles of what has been pronounced by experts to be a very rich oil producing territory, and being on the sea coast and not like the American and Russian oil fields, far inland and having besides an excellent deep water, well sheltered harbor, its position may be said to be unique. Also, the kerosene produced at Langkata is proved by a skilled English engineer to be of a first rate quality, being "water white," absolutely without "bloom," flashing by Abel's test at 83 to 86, and burning at 122 to 126 degrees, the percentage of kerosene yielded being fully equal to good American and quite double that of Russian petroleum. The question, of course, for American shippers to decide is whether the trade is worth having. The Standard Oil company of the United States evidently thinks the matter worth looking into, as during the past month it has had two agents here looking over the field.

WANAMAKER'S REPORT.

Results and Suggestions from the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Postmaster-general Wanamaker sumarizes the results achieved by his department as follows:

Five million dollars added to the gross revenue; the deficit reduced nearly a million; money order offices increased two-thirds, or from 10,070 to 16,68-; eighty-two cities supplied with free delivery; 2739 new offices established; 263 offices advanced to the presidential grade; 16,750,000 miles of additional services; 1592 new mail routes established embracing 8500 miles of services; ocean mail service extended and pneumatic tubes service introduced.

In the last four years 5051 new mail routes have been established, traversing 29,680 miles; the number of postoffices have grown by over 8000; the number of money order offices over 8200, and the number of free delivery offices has almost doubled.

The new foreign mail service contracted for applies to eleven lines, comprising when completed forty-one ships necessary to make the service contracted for frequent enough and quick enough to comply with the terms agreed upon.

Of his proposition to divide the country into postal districts Mr. Wanamaker says its adoption can only be a question of time.

Now outdings and pneumatic or an electrical service of some kind strenuously advocated for in New York and Chicago and other large cities and it is pointed out that there can be no adequate relief without the application of these methods. The postal telegraph and the postal telephone, are, of course, strenuously advocated as formerly.

The Ninth General Assembly.

DENVER, Dec. 5.—The state canvassing board to-day completed the count on senators and representatives and the footing shows 39 Republicans and 26 Populist-Democrats in the lower house, giving the Republicans three majority in the organization of the body. But there are contests against the three Republican representatives from El Paso county, and the seat of Sanchez, Republican, from Costilla county, is also contested by Dovris, Democrat. Williams, Republican, also contests the seat of Bromley, Populist-Democrat, from Arapahoe county.

The senators newly elected stand, 11 Republicans, 11 Populist-Democrats, and 2 straight Democrats. There are twelve hold-over senators who stand as follows: Six Democrats, 5 Republicans and 1 Populist, so that the political complexion of the senate on organization will be 15 Republicans, 12 Populists and 8 Democrats.

The footings on the vote for congressman from the Second district were: Eddy, Rep., 19,572; Bell, Dem.-Pop., 21,557; Keator, Pro., 625; Bell's plurality, 1,985.

SILVER'S CHANCES.

The International Committee Discusses Tietgen's Plan.

THE SILVER PROBLEM AT HOME.

A Strong Effort Will be Made to Repeal the Sherman Law—The Silver Men Will Object Unless Something Better is Provided.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5.—Contrary to expectation, the special committee of the international monetary conference on the Rothschild and other plans met again in the afternoon, after the royal reception at the palace, to discuss the proposal of the Danish delegate, Tietgen, who proposes to constitute an international union for the settlement of the silver question.

The delegates representing this union are to fix the relative value of gold and silver based on the average price of silver recorded in London during the year preceding the foundation of the union. The countries belonging to the union are to have unlimited power to coin silver coins of the value of five francs or one dollar, or four crowns, which shall be a legal tender in the countries in which they are coined. A committee representing three or five states is to watch the course of the silver market and should the market fall 5 per cent. below the rate previously fixed, according to the average in London for the previous three or six months, the committee may summon the conference to decide whether there should be a recoinage. Each bank of issue is to be entitled to hold a portion of its reserve in silver coin of any country belonging to the union, and can demand to be reimbursed in gold to the country issuing the coin after six or twelve months notice. The proposal is tantamount to a general extension of the latin union.

After listening to the details of the Tietgen proposal, the special committee decided to defer the consideration of it until the next meeting. The American delegates asked the committee whether or not the committee were empowered to consider the proposals made by the representatives of the United States at the opening of the conference. The committee replied that the rules of procedure would not permit them to take up these proposals. It is understood that an important speech will be delivered in behalf of the American delegation at the meeting of the conference to-morrow.

SILVER AND THE CONGRESS.

The Domestic Side of the Vexing Question Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The outcome of the Brussels international monetary conference and the action of congress on the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act of July 14, 1890, are two questions which members of congress are greatly interested in at this time. A sentiment is said to exist among certain Republican senators who have always stood out against the radical free coinage views of some of the western members of the party that the operation of the law of 1890 has not been entirely satisfactory. That this may develop into a movement to secure a modification of that law during the present session of congress is not improbable. On the other hand, the free coinage men in both branches are very much opposed to taking what they consider to be a backward step, and will not consent to the repeal of silver purchases without getting in exchange something which will tend to the enlarged use of silver money. Representative George Frederick Williams of Massachusetts, the leader of the hard money men last session, and to whom as much as any other man is due the defeat of the Bland bill, said to-day in regard to the Brussels conference: "The conference is worthy of no serious attention. As an interesting assemblage of diners-out and theatergoers it has its points of interest, but that it will accomplish the purpose for which it was called is out of the question. The object of the conference was to see if some arrangement could not be arrived at to extend the use of silver as an international money and not to provide for its use as subsidiary coinage. But that is all that is proposed by the Rothschild plan—simply to permit of silver being used for subsidary purposes. The fact is that the more frank members of the conference show that their purpose is to fix the international silver law now on the statute books more firmly than ever and keep it there a few years longer. So long as the United States is content to take the entire product of American silver, they are content to go to bed at night and get up in the morning, satisfied that we will do all that is necessary at an expense of $50,000,000 or $50,000,000 which is what it is costing us. I regard our stock of silver like the assets of a bankrupt estate, which is worth just what it will sell for at a forced sale. However, this will not continue much longer."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because the Sherman law will be repealed. I do not know if it will be done at this session of congress, but it will be done by the congress elected as a result of the Chicago platform. Meanwhile I shall do my best at this session to bring about the repeal."

"What will be the result of the conference?"

"Nothing, except if the belief of the Rothschilds and some of the other members is correct a crisis will follow as a result of the conference reaching no agreement. For my part I do not apprehend a crisis, but think things will go along in the same way."

"What will be the effect of India going on a gold basis?"

"It is erroneous to suppose that this will produce any great disturbance except in a few commercial cities having exchange on London. India, I think, will go on a gold basis and the main effect of this will be that the salaries of the great army of British officials in that empire will be in gold instead of silver, and it will fix the value of exchange, instead of as now, making it uncertain and unstable."

Representative Cummings who is closer to Speaker Crisp than any other man in the house said: "I doubt very much if anything will be done with silver at this session. I have not discussed the matter to any extent with members, but that is my opinion."

"Will the Sherman law be repealed?" said Representative Bland of Missouri in answer to the question.

"That is a question I do not care to answer now. I don't know what will be done with silver at this session."

Representative Andrew of Massachusetts who last session introduced a bill for the repeal of the law of 1890, said: "I am afraid the monetary conference will do nothing and the present idications are that gold will go to a premium in a few months. The repeal of the Sherman act depends on whether the senate is in favor of free coinage. Unless something is done to force the attention of congress to this financial situation nothing need be expected. If gold went to a premium, which is not at all unlikely, congress would be very quick to recognize the danger and act."

A poll of the United States senate to-day shows that nearly all of the senators expect little if any practical good to come from the Brussels monetary conference. In fact many of them regard the conference as a foreign field for the ventilation of wildcat views. It remains for Senator Vance of North Carolina to give the most novel, original and unique solution of the great silver problem yet offered. His plan is almost as clever as Mr. Blaine's reciprocity scheme and follows the same lines. Said the North Carolina senator to-night: "I would secure the cooperation of the nations by barter and sale. In other words I would pay them for their assistance in equalizing the value of gold and silver by sharp trade discrimination. In this way England, Austria and Germany would be soon whipped into line by these trade relations. In this way the absolute free coinage of silver would be brought about. The plan is simple, feasible and would meet with popular approbation."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of Secretary Noble to the president is an interesting document and covers fully and in detail the operations of this great department.

The volume of work accomplished during the present administration is shown to greatly exceed that of any like preceding period, and will, probably, also that of any other like period hereafter to occur in the history of the department. This view is supported by a condensed summary preliminary to a description of the work of the several bureaus under the direction of the secretary for the last fiscal year.

The general land office has worked off the vast accumulation of former years and is now on current business, greatly to the advantage of western settlers; the Indian bureau has made great progress in elevating the various Indian tribes, in the work of allotment of land in severalty to individual Indians, the consequent disintegration of their tribal relations, and the development of schools. Great reform has been accomplished in the purchase of Indian supplies. The pension office has disposed of an immense volume of work and has exceeded all former records in the number of final adjudications, both original and upon appeals, executing the beneficent laws for the soldiers of the Union. The census office has finished nearly all of its immense and highly scientific work and what remains is rapidly nearing completion. The geological survey has progressed greatly in its topographical survey of the states and territories; in locating reservoirs for the irrigation of the arid lands, and in its other useful divisions. The railroad bureau has kept constant supervision of the condition of the road beds and appurtenances and given careful consideration to the question of the maturing debts of the subsidized railroads and the future conditions which should govern them. The patent office has kept up with current work and has introduced several important reforms. The bureau of education has greatly extended its operations in Europe and our own country, and the distribution of the funds for agricultural colleges, a difficult problem, has been satisfactorily and efficiently handled.

The supervision of the several national parks has been exercised with great care as to details, with much success in the cultivation of the fauna, flora, and fish, now there greatly increasing; and particularly in the preservation of the great trees of California and of other of the natural wonders of our continent. At Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas, improvements have been inaugurated and are in progress whereby this resort will become much more attractive and more worthy of our country.

Particular attention has been successfully given to the establishment of forest reserves for the preservation of the streams of the country and the advancement of irrigation in the arid regions.

All of the eleemosynary institutions in and around Washington city have been managed so that no scandals or even complaints have arisen, and their efficiency has been advanced. Beside all this when it is remembered that six new states have come into the Union from out the jurisdiction of the department, and Oklahoma has grown up into it from an uncultivated waste, the results are indeed gratifying.

In the department proper, with the aid of the first assistant attorney-general, the secretary has adjusted many hundreds of land contests involving great amounts in value and most difficult questions in law; has had to deal with the interpretation of Indian treaties, and with the assistant secretary, the construction of pension laws and cases. The department also manages directly the numerous commissions negotiating with Indians for purchase of their lands.

The following are some of the details of the report:

PUBLIC LANDS.

In the general land office on June 30, 1888, there were pending 330,953 final entries, and the accumulation steadily increasing. These have all been disposed of. During the present administration 398,128 agricultural patents have been issued against 162,754 in the preceding four years, representing an excess in acreage of 37,659,840 acres. Nearly four times greater area of public lands has been surveyed than during the previous four years, and there has been a great increase in mineral and coal patents issued. The selections of public lands by the states for educational and internal improvements have greatly exceeded the work of any previous years. The total quantity of public lands disposed of during the past year by cash sales and miscellaneous entries was 15,66-,039 acres, and there was a total of cash receipts of $4,869,209.69. Agricultural patents were issued during the year to the extent of 15,220,806 acres, and patents on account of railroad land grants of 2,018,553 acres. Surveys of public lands for the year amounted to 12,727,456 acres. Through negotiations with the Great Northern Railroad company, under act of the last session of congress, whereby the railroad is to give title to the present settlers and receive in lieu thereof lands elsewhere, the great injustice which was liable to fall upon settlers in the Red River valley of North Dakota has been prevented.

PUBLIC FORESTS.

The policy of making forest reserves in the western states and territories has been greatly advanced during the past year. Six such reserves have been created by presidential proclamation, making an area of 3,252,260 acres. This policy will be further carried into effect and will be most beneficent and far reaching in its results. The secretary recommends that these forest preserves should receive protection from the army or through watchmen or custodians, for whose compensation appropriations should be made, in order that they may be protected from fires and depredations.

IRRIGATION.

The system of irrigating the arid lands of the western country has been greatly advanced by the selection of sites for reservoirs, and by extending these irrigating systems in conjunction with forest preserves. The beneficial results of this policy are already extensively shown by the fact that cereals, grasses, and vegetables are now grown in abundance on what was formerly desert land, and the finest crops appear on one side of the ledge, where there is irrigation, while only sage brush and cactus can be found on the other.

NATIONAL PARKS.

The public parks in the United States under control of the interior department are the Yellowstone National park, the Yosemite National park, the Sequoia National park, U. S. Grant National park, and the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas. These parks, excepting the latter, are under guard of special details from the army, and are well protected and rapidly gaining in natural beauty and attractiveness, except the Yosemite valley proper, which is controlled by California, and which has not received the full care it deserves. In the Yellowstone park there are about 200 buffalo and many thousand elk. Sequoia and General Grant National parks have for years heretofore been used as herding ground for cattle and sheep, and the military detail in charge has had great trouble in restraining the cattlemen and herders from destroying the vegetation. Such has also been the case with regard to the Yosemite park. The sheep herders are nearly all foreigners who care nothing for the park or the country, and the sheep are destructive of grasses, flowers, shrubs, and all smaller vegetable growth. These nuisances, however, are being controlled, and it is believed that in the future they can be entirely abated.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Educational work among the Indians has been greatly increased and improved in efficiency. There has been an increase of over 28 per cent. in attendance of children in the schools, the total being 19,793 scholars. New Indian reservation boarding schools have been established during the present administration, and more are in progress which it is anticipated will be opened soon. Non-reservation schools have also been established and others have been planned. Strict discipline has been enforced and better education fostered; a uniform system of text books and course of study has been adopted and the compilation of the rules for the conduct of the schools has been prescribed, thus establishing a thorough and uniform system. The welfare and interest of the Indian and his advancement have been a constant care, and this has resulted in bringing him nearer to civilization. His physical condition has been improved by either supplying him with better food, clothing, or shelter, or by encouraging him to labor for the melioration of his own condition.

Under the policy of Indian allotments, negotiations with fourteen tribes, during the present administration has resulted in the opening up for public settlement of nearly 26,000,000 acres of land. Other negotiations which are pending, will, when ratified, add 10,000,000 acres more. Allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians have been made in very large numbers, and 5900, to whom patents have been issued have, by operation of law, become citizens of the United States. Nine million acres of land formerly occupied by the great Sioux nation of Dakota have been opened to the public domain and the disintegration of the tribal relations of that great warlike tribe has been made, by dividing the members into five smaller bands and locating them on separate and reduced reservations. The same process of reduction of Indian reservations is in progress in other sections of the country. The reservation system is being rapidly broken up, and the allotments of land in sufficient quantity to enable each Indian to have a farm, has developed a sense of individual importance and appreciation of personal power that is rapidly disintegrating the tribal relations. The secretary refers to the importance of irrigation in connection with the policy of these allotments. Many of the reservations are located in arid or semi-arid regions which will require irrigation to make successful farming a possibility, and it is represented that a continuance of congressional appropriation will be required for the development, construction and maintenance of the necessary ditches to bring water up at these lands, in order to enable the Indians to support themselves by their own labor. The report goes into extensive detail of negotiations with the various Indian tribes and recites fully the progress of the work under the various Indian commissions, too numerous to mention here.

The amount of the trust funds credited to the various Indian tribes aggregates $24,256,768. During the year there were paid in cash to the Indians in fulfillment of treaty stipulations $3,410,716. This sum is nearly $2,000,000 in excess of the previous average yearly payments. Wherever it is possible the employment of Indians, in preference to whites, at the agencies and in schools is being practiced, and many important positions are now filled acceptably by educated Indians. The sale of liquor to Indians in the Indian Territory has been a source of considerable demoralization and trouble among the Indians, and the officials have been zealously engaged in the suppression of this traffic. Attention is called to the inadequate provision for medical assistance, to the absence of proper hospital accommodations for the sick and helpless of the Indian population, and also the absence of proper asylums for the treatment of the deaf, blind, insane, and incurables. Formerly there was much complaint that the quality of the goods delivered was far below that of the samples furnished. Under the personal supervision of the assistant secretary, the commissioner of Indian affairs, and some members of the board of Indian commissioners these evils have been corrected, and the reputation of the service for fair dealings has been restored. The Indian warehouse in New York is particularly well managed.

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No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The manager of the Gazette Printing company takes pleasure in announcing that from and after this date Mr. William A. Platt will have editorial charge and management of THE GAZETTE. He comes by direct engagement with the proprietor, General Palmer, highly commended by well-known gentlemen in the east, and we bespeak for him the kind and respectful consideration of our patrons. We copy the following flattering notice from The New York Mail and Express:

Mr. W. A. Platt, for many years a faithful and valued member of the editorial staff of this paper, leaves this afternoon with his family, to take up a residence in Colorado Springs, Colo. He has accepted the editorship of THE GAZETTE of that city, one of the leading Republican journals of the state. Mr. Platt is a cultivated gentleman and one of the most versatile and facile editorial writers in this state. More than this, he has a kindly heart and genial way, which have won him a host of friends, whose heartiest best wishes follow him to the Silver state.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president's message is just such a state paper as we have learned to expect from the present chief magistrate —able, dignified, conservative yet progressive, well balanced, and thoroughly and patriotically American in tone and spirit. Coming as it does after an election at which Mr. Harrison has been defeated, it has not the prospective interest which otherwise it might have aroused, but it is especially interesting as a review of the record of the administration by the man who knows best what has been done, and as a sort of valedictory address by the official who will soon be graduated with honor from a most severe and exacting school.

The record of President Harrison's administration is one of which all Americans, without distinction of party, may be and ought to be proud. In every department it has been clean, honest and able. Better and more efficient business methods have been introduced everywhere, and especially in the Interior and Postoffice departments. The national debt has been reduced by $250,000,000. A new tariff law has been enacted and put in operation with the minimum of friction and inconvenience. The Agricultural department has been organized, and has done most effective service, especially in helping to secure the introduction of our meat products into foreign markets. The record of the State department has been really brilliant, and the American name is honored the world around in a way in which it has not been honored before in many years.

The reports of the secretaries of the different departments, summaries of which have been printed in our columns, tell the story of the past year, and to them the president refers for the details of his message. They form a record with which the chief executive is justly well pleased. It is certainly not because of any shortcomings in the executive department, in the conduct of public business, that a majority of the people of these United States have refused to re-elect the president. That Mr. Harrison is perfectly aware of this, the tone of his message shows. In fact, the cool, calm confidence of the president in Republican principles and policies, and his steady faith that a trial of Democratic administration can result in nothing else than a return to the safe and conservative guidance of the Republican party, may well cause the more sensible and cool-headed Democrats to view the future with anxiety not unmixed with apprehension.

Taken as a whole, the message is certainly a strong and statesmanlike paper, entirely worthy of the president himself and of the office he has administered so faithfully and well.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

A very strong effort is to be made at the coming session of the legislature to secure the division of this county, and to set aside the western part, including Cripple Creek, as a new political organization. The people of Cripple Creek are almost unanimously in favor of the plan, and there are a considerable number in this city who are not averse to it.

It is said in favor of the change that Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek are separated by a high and almost impassable range of mountains, and communication, even after the railroad is completed, will remain somewhat difficult and expensive. All the reasons which were urged last year in favor of the proposed Crystal county may be brought forward in support of the new proposition, while the building up of the great gold camp has added a large population and a considerable amount of taxable property to the available assets of the proposed county. Furthermore El Paso county as it now stands is made up of two distinct elements which are dissimilar and opposed in many important particulars. The recent election proved that Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek are of different opinions in politics, and they are likely to remain so. No set of county officers, and no legislators, will be able to satisfy the wishes and represent the opinions of both sections. As we have already shown in these columns, without Cripple Creek, El Paso would have remained the same staunch Republican district she has always been; but with Cripple Creek it is a doubtful district in which the preferences of one section or of the other must be subordinated. Colorado Springs politicians especially are impressed with the latter view and some of them are anxious to get Cripple Creek out of the way before another election.

We have set forth the views in favor of the division somewhat at length in order to show that the movement has a strong basis to start on and is worthy of attention; but giving all due weight to these facts, we do not believe that the division should be accomplished, at least at the present time. It is not the politicians who should decide such a question as this, but the taxpayers. And from a taxpayer's standpoint the argument is against division. It was a very wise rule which was adopted at the last session of the legislature, that a new county must have at least $2,000,000 worth of taxable property. Cripple Creek's chief value lies in mining claims which are not assessable. So while it is quite possible that many of these mines may be worth the entire amount necessary, yet since they are not taxable property, unless some change is made in the resolution now on the records, the new county will not be entitled to consideration. El Paso county is none too strong and populous as it is. From a business standpoint it would seem best for Colorado Springs and for Cripple Creek to leave matters as they are for at least a couple of years more. We do not believe that there is any wish in Colorado Springs to keep Cripple Creek in the county against its will, but we do believe that the preservation of the union will be to the mutual advantage of both places for some time to come, and we hope that our fellow citizens at Cripple Creek may come to look at it in this light.

PRINCIPLES AND MAJORITIES.

In some of the Democratic newspapers the ridiculous notion has recently been promulgated that President Harrison and the Republican majority in the senate ought at once to "bow to the will of the people," as expressed in the late election, and allow the Democrats in congress to pass whatever partisan measures they choose. The result of the recent election in Great Britain and Ireland is pointed out as an example of the way political changes ought to be made in this country. Lord Salisbury went out, and Mr. Gladstone went in, as soon as parliament met after the general election; and the inference is that the Republicans ought practically to go out and let the Democrats in on the fifth of December instead of the fourth of March.

If our forefathers had wanted to copy the British system of government exactly, when they made the American constitution, they could easily have done so. The fact that they did not copy it exactly is reason enough for concluding that they did not wish to. If the Democrats want the American constitution changed, so that the policy of the administration will be made absolutely dependent upon the majority of the house of representatives, and so that the congress elected in November shall meet in the following December, let them propose the necessary constitutional amendments, get the consent thereto of three-fourths of the states of the Union, and be happy. So long, however, as our constitution is what it is, it is not pertinent to the case to cite the example of Great Britain.

As regards the "will of the people," a majority of the electors chosen by the people four years ago, put the Republican party in power for four years from March 4, 1889. At the late election, a majority of the people practically declared that the Democratic party shall be in power for four years from March 4, 1893; but not before that date. That Republicans should admit that their principles are wrong, just because they have been beaten in this election, is as absurd as it would have been for Democrats to admit that their principles were wrong in December, 1888. Majorities do not make principles. We are willing to let the Democrats apply their principles, as set forth in their platform, from and after 12 o'clock, noon, on the 4th of March, 1893. In fact we are more willing than they are. But we do not admit that those principles are right, and we believe that our principles will make a majority for us four years hence.

It is with no surprise, therefore, that we see President Harrison firmly upholding in his message the principles of Republicanism. An honest ballot, honest money, protection and reciprocity are right now as they were on the 7th of November. The president will bow to the will of the majority by going out of office at the proper time; but submission to the will of the majority is complete enough with the surrender of office; surrender of principles is out of the question.

JAY GOULD, MILLIONAIRE.

The career of Jay Gould was unique in this respect, that he was the typical American in a particular department. That department was selfish money getting. As Lincoln represented what the poor boy in the United States might do if he turned his attention to politics, as Grant explored and pointed out the path of glory in military achievements, as Greeley in journalism, as Peter Cooper in philanthropy, so the young Gould, poor, unknown, relying only on himself, took his American energy, his American ability and his American opportunities and threw them all into a struggle for wealth. His success was notable in the enterprise for which he gave his life and himself. He died, a young man of 56, and the minute before he died he was possessed of property valued at eighty millions of dollars. The minute after, he had less than many who have had far less ability and success than he.

There has been much criticism of the way in which the man who was many times a millionaire, accumulated his fortune. All part of it he earned; a part came to him as the result of the growth of the country, the increase in value of lands and stocks; a part was the reward of that singular ability which, as we say, causes money to stick to the fingers of those who have this faculty. Another part, and a large one, of his fortune, is popularly supposed to have come from shrewd schemings which were not far removed from dishonesty, and from hard dealings which were not greatly different from oppression. For many years Mr. Gould has been reputed to be a railroad wrecker and a stock waterer, and no serious denial of these charges has been attempted. However, there have been no open violations of law, nothing that would lead to unpleasantness in courts of criminal law, or a loss of business credit. His conduct has simply been that of the person who has decided for himself that money-getting is the principal thing in the world, and that he will get as much of it as he can in every legal way.

And Mr. Gould was successful in his purpose. It is certainly a remarkable achievement for a young man to start out in life on his own account and to build up a fortune of $80,000,000. In a special way it is an illustration of the opportunities that are open in America, just as the lives of Lincoln and Grant and Garfield show the same thing in other directions. We hear much of the danger of the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few, and the evils of colossal fortunes, but so long as the doors of opportunity are open to all who have the ability and courage to enter by them, and so long as the tendency is towards the dispersion of great fortunes after the death of their accumulator and the law provides no way to keep such fortunes intact for successive generations, their existence only serves as a spur to ambition and an inspiration to industry.

But it is when we consider the record of what Mr. Gould left behind him, the accomplishments of his fifty-six years, the price received for his life, that the most valuable lessons may be drawn. The eighty millions of dollars which he possessed, would, if he had not lived, still have existed in the world. Very likely if differently and more widely distributed they might have been of far more benefit to the world than when hoarded in his coffers. As a railroad builder his services were not conspicuous, as a railroad manager he gained no credit for building up systems of transportation for the benefit of farmers and manufacturers along his line. He was not a creator of wealth, but an accumulator. His talents consisted not in causing more grain to grow or more wheels to turn, or in making life happier or better. He possessed the ability to scrape the scattered wealth of the world into a pile and claim it as his own.

That he did not enjoy the wealth he had is evident. The constant attacks made for the declared intent of ruining him are common history. His was a constant struggle to get and to keep. He enjoyed little of the broader pleasures of life, few of its finer and keener delights. He claimed neither the gratitude nor the admiration of mankind. His fellow men envied him and many of them hated him. He gave no example of charity, he founded no institutions of public benefit, and at a time when his life might have settled down to its sweetest aftermath of noble pleasures and noble deeds, he sank into his early grave and left his millions. The uselessness of his wealth is the measure of the value of his life. He gave the one for the other. All his wealth could not give him health nor lengthen life for a day. All his wealth could not place his name in the list of the world's heroes.

And yet after all, though we may feel all the surer from his example that there are other objects in life than the accumulation of wealth, we should be careful in blame. All cannot be Lincolns or Grants, and perhaps the world needs the services of those who are Goulds. To do what he did, left little time for anything else. We are not the judge of his life, but certainly whether he was true to duty and his own best self or not, there is little in his life to encourage imitation. The boy who starts out to be like Jay Gould will enter upon a career which will bring satisfaction neither to himself nor to those around him.

ADMIT NEW MEXICO AND WYOMING.

It would be a good thing if the present congress should admit the territories of Arizona and New Mexico to the union. Both of these are nearly if not quite ready for statehood. New Mexico has a population of 153,000, and Arizona has as many people as Wyoming had when it was made a state. Each has sufficient wealth to provide for the expenses of a state government. The chief objection to the admission of New Mexico has hitherto been that a large part of her population was ignorant and degraded and unfit to assume the duties of citizenship. But the recent passage of an advanced school law shows that the inhabitants are awake to their deficiencies in this respect and ensures the lifting of the future generation to the proper American standard. The best testimony of those who are most familiar with the subject is that this territory is fully ready for statehood, and upon general principles it ought to be the rule that as soon as a territory is ready it should be admitted. There is no warrant in the constitution or in reason why the people of one section should appoint the governors of another section whose inhabitants are capable of doing this for themselves. Furthermore it is almost certain that if these territories are not admitted now they will be at the next session, and there is danger that Utah also will be brought in with them. It is unnecessary to speak of the unfitness of Utah for statehood. The control of the Mormon church over the actions of its adherents remains unshaken, and to give votes to Utah is to give votes to the church itself. If a bill for the admission of Utah is brought before congress by itself and on its own merits, there is a good chance that it will fail of passage, but if it comes in connection with the bills for Arizona and New Mexico, or if all are included in one bill, there is good reason to believe that the Democratic house will carry it through as a party measure. For the double advantage, therefore, of letting Arizona and New Mexico in, and keeping Utah out, it is to be hoped that a bill for the admission of the two territories will be passed at the present session.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY.

Our dispatches this morning indicate that Governor McKinley of Ohio will almost certainly stand for re-election next year. It is a little early to begin next year's campaign, but Ohio is an exceedingly political state—that is to say, there is more intense interest taken in politics by a larger percentage of the population than in almost any other State in the Union. The news is good for Mr. McKinley is a man that can hardly be spared from public life. His high character, his dignity, his sincerity of purpose, no less than his acknowledged ability, render him an exceptionally well-qualified public servant. It is to be hoped, however, that before very long we may see him once more in the field of National politics. His true place is in Congress; and some day we may see him in the Senate chamber in Washington.

Authentic information has reached Denver of the loss of Mr. J. A. Chain and his wife by the sinking of the ill-fated steamer Bokhara in the China sea on the 10th of October last. Mr. and Mrs. Chain left Denver in February last for extensive travel westward round the world and were in the midst of their journey when overtaken by this terrible disaster. They were old residents of Denver, much respected and beloved. Mr. Chain had gained a high reputation as a business man. Mrs. Chain devoted her leisure to art and acquired reputation by her excellent work with the pencil and the brush; her pictures, some of them, art treasures, now adorning many homes. A beautiful tribute of respect was paid to their memory in the Third Avenue Presbyterian church in that city which they had helped to build and of which they were faithful members, on Sunday, Nov. 27. It was a fitting and well-deserved tribute to those noble people.

The adoption of both the constitutional amendments which were voted upon at the recent election in this state affords cause for congratulation. The first one provides that municipalities may levy special taxes for public improvements. The second does away with the formerly existing provision that when the valuation of the state exceeds $300,000,000, the annual levy for State purposes shall not exceed two mills on a dollar. The last amendment is of special importance to Colorado Springs, as it probably insures the continued maintenance upon a satisfactory scale of the State school for the deaf and blind.

The El Paso silver convention did a big day's work on Tuesday. Thirteen "whereases" and thirty-five resolutions was the grand turned out. After that, it seems a wonder that the wind in this part of the country should have blown from the northwest yesterday.

POSSESSING THE LAND.

It is unfortunate that the reports of the great executive departments of the government are all set before the public at the same time; unfortunate, because thereby is prevented the due consideration and appreciation which their merits and importance deserve. Under the dry figures and concise statements of these public documents is often to be found some record of surpassing achievements or a story of highest interest. Take for instance the report of the Department of the Interior, especially that part which has to do with the public lands. What a wonderful history is there of wide areas redeemed from the desert and made the dwelling-place of civilized communities, of States built in a day, of the conquest of a continent with the aid of the railway, the telegraph and the printing press.

Nearly fourteen million acres were disposed of in the past year, an area nearly three times as large as Massachusetts and nearly one-half as large as New York or Pennsylvania, an area nearly half as large as England and one-half larger than Denmark, and in the same period land patents were issued to 96,380 agriculturists. What a picture of national progress is here presented! These are not lands conquered from a foreign power, nor idly claimed as the result of the planting of a banner on a desolate coast. They are lands occupied and utilized for the growing needs of the nation. History cannot show a parallel, nor is there any other land in the world where such a thing is possible.

Nor is this the expiring effort of the rush of immigration which has been sweeping westward for a hundred years. The record shows that in the year surveys for 12,717,498 acres were approved by the department, and this amount of land was thus made available for disposal to settlers. In the Dakotas, in Montana, in Colorado, in the new and wonderful mushroom Territory of Oklahoma, in all the western States and Territories in fact, there remain hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile lands ready for occupation and cultivation. No nation indeed could long continue such a growth, were its territory wide as earth itself, without reaching its limit. But as yet there is no abatement. The work of the land office increases; its quarters are too small; its clerical force insufficient. An increasing demand comes for more land. Settlers rush into distant valleys before the surveys are completed. One by one the Indian reservations yield to the irresistible pressure and are filled with a rush. Great schemes of irrigation are planned to render larger areas available for cultivation. Forests are cleared and marshes drained to make room for farms and orchards. The great American nation hastens towards the completion of its century's task, the occupation of its heritage.

Too much praise can scarcely be given to the present administration for its successful efforts in behalf of the great army of American pioneers. Without contrasting the present with any previous administration, it is unfair to make reference to this subject without saying that the business of the department has been very considerably expedited, old business has been brought up to date and the methods of dealing with settlers have been very considerably improved. For all that has been done in this way President Harrison and Secretary Noble ought to receive a full meed of contemporaneous and future recognition.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

At the meetings thus far held of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels the American delegates seem to have been content for the most part to listen patiently to the propositions put forward by the representatives of other powers. The plan of Mr. de Rothschild, the Danish plan, the Dutch plan, the Soetbeer plan, have all been taken up and discussed with more or less of freedom and fulness. It was the business of our delegates to ascertain, if possible, just what were the views of their colleagues, and how far the representatives of other nations might be expected to go in the direction of bimetallism.

On Tuesday, however, Mr. McCreary made a speech in the conference which had an immediate and decidedly clarifying effect. He gave the European delegates to understand that the situation is a very serious one, and that the United States do not propose much longer to continue the purchase of $50,000,000 worth of silver a year, unless the other powers will join such a movement. He warned them that in case the United States should stop purchasing, the disturbance that would necessarily ensue would be felt, not only in this country, but in every civilized nation on the globe. He announced that he and his American colleagues favored the re-establishment of a double standard; and that the end to be sought by the conference is not a mere paltering with the situation, and attempting to put off the crisis for a few years, but a serious effort to settle the whole question on a broad international basis.

The European delegates were so impressed by Mr. McCreary's speech that they asked for an adjournment until to-day to consider the matter from this new point of view. When they come together to-day it will be with the distinct understanding that the American delegates are very much in earnest; that they were appointed with a serious purpose; and that all the un-American and unpatriotic utterances of certain partisan sheets and certain partisan politicians in this country, to the effect that the calling of the conference was merely a political trick, intended to influence the result of our election here—utterances which have been industriously sent to Europe to discredit our delegates—are themselves only a mere political device, and are utterly untrustworthy.

The American delegates are acting in complete harmony with each other; they are all able men, of the highest character and standing; and we may be sure that they will do all that can be done to bring about a solution of the silver problem in the only way in which it can be satisfactorily solved, by an international agreement.

There is no especial reason why the appointment of Mgr. Satolli as a sort of vice-gerent of the Pope for America should excite uneasiness or hostile comment among American Roman Catholics. This country is still, as it always has been, regarded at Rome as missionary ground, and its affairs are attended to by the College of the Propaganda which has charge of missionary operations. Furthermore, by the constitution of the church, the Pope certainly has the right to delegate his sovereign functions to a legate, and has done so in a great many instances.

The contest made by the Populist candidates for the legislature in this county is not at all likely to be successful. Messrs. Humphrey, Baldwin and Reynolds were elected, and they will take their seats and take part in the organization of the house. The contestants probably had no expectation of success unless there were a majority of their political color in the house, exclusive of themselves. Fortunately there is a Republican majority of one, and if every Republican member-elect does his duty, the house will be safe.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a summary of which is printed in another column, that alarming deficit which has caused our Democratic friends so much uneasiness exists only in their own imaginations.

The directors of the World's Fair are talking about having an ode written for the opening of the World's Fair, but they have not yet decided who shall write it. Nominations are still in order.

English press comments on the President's message show rather more than the usual amount of misunderstanding of American affairs and more than usual acerbity in discussing them.

STATE NEWS.

Grand Junction is agitated over the question of sewerage.

Editor Holmes of the Glenwood Avalanche has an addition to his establishment in the shape of a baby girl.

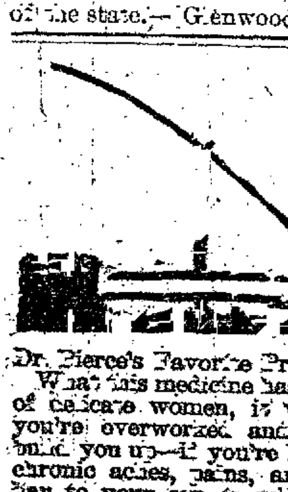
The Pueblo Ore and Metal Review has decided to remove to Denver, in order to be at the point where ores are purchased.

The Eastonville World says that the Cook-Hames Mercantile company of Elizabeth are thinking very favorably of putting in a cream separator at that town.

It is understood that negotiations are pending whereby the Gypsum flouring mill will be located at New Castle. The citizens are awake to the importance of this matter and will not suffer the project to rest until a mill is an assured fact.—[New Castle Nonpareil.

The mill is grinding away night and day, and endeavoring its utmost to make a hole in the wheat crop of the county, but it has hardly made an impression yet, although it is furnishing the whole county with flour and shipping from two to three car loads to customers every week.—[Las Animas Leader.

Game-warden Taylor was over here from Routt county on Wednesday. He was rounded up by an Avalancher with reference to the Utes and the game killing question, and says that the Indians are about all back on their reservation. Some few scattering lodges are still out, but are being ordered back as fast as runners can reach them. With regard to the slaughter of game, Mr. Taylor thinks that while the Indians kill a good many deer, there are white men who are also guilty. He says that he is satisfied that one man alone makes his headquarters on the head of Piceance creek, and systematically kills game for the market. The deer are killed and skinned, and the hams and other choice portions sent away in four-horse wagons to Vernal, Utah, from which point they are shipped to supply the local markets at Provo, Ogden and Salt Lake City. The warden says that this man's business is an open secret, but so well are his plans laid that it is almost impossible to obtain the necessary evidence to convict him. Not only is he engaged in the nefarious business himself, but he has other men in his employ, whom he provides with grub and ammunition and allows a certain percentage on the game they turn in. Mr. Taylor looks forward to finally getting him where he will be allowed a term at Canon City to ruminate on his dastardly violations of the game laws of the state.—Glenwood Avalanche.



Well, instead of sick and suffering; healthy and vigorous, instead of worn-out and weak; bright eyes, clear skin, rosy cheeks:—you wouldn't think it was the same woman, and it's all due to the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

What this medicine has done for thousands of delicate women, it will do for you. If you're overworked and debilitated, it will build you up—if you're borne down with the chronic aches, pains, and weaknesses peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, invigorates the system, purifies the blood, improves digestion, and restores health, flesh, and strength.

For all the painful irregularities and diseases of women—periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and "female complaints" and weaknesses, it's the *only* remedy so effective that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

HIGH FINANCE.

Delegate McCreary's Strong Argument for Free Silver.

SECRETARY FOSTER'S REPORT.

An Answer to the Stewart Resolution—The Financial Delirium of a Kansas Populist—Harter's Guess at the Silver Question.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—The International Monetary conference to-day discussed the report of the committee which examined into the Rothschild's proposals. After a speech by Sir Rivers Wilson, the Rothschild scheme was withdrawn from the further consideration of the conference.

It is believed that the Indian delegates to the International Monetary conference will declare against the plan of Moritz Levy, which provides for the gradual withdrawal of all gold coin under twenty francs, and also of all small bank notes below a certain value and the substitution of silver. The Indian delegates favor instead the plan of the English delegate, [illegible], for a syndicate of the nations to make purchases of silver purchase as at present, and purchases to be suspended in the event of silver rising above forty-three pence (86 cents) per ounce.

Sir Rivers Wilson, who said his views were entirely shared by Sir C. Freemantle, deputy master of the British mint, said: "We believe that all the governments who have delegates here, recognize the presence of a great danger. A note of warning has reached us from America, and to say the least it is doubtful whether the American government can continue indefinitely the gigantic efforts which it has fruitlessly taken for so many years to maintain and raise the price of silver. We need not inquire whether the policy which governed the currency legislation of the great republic was wise in conception, but it cannot be denied that it has not realized expectations and is greatly the cause of our present positions. In any case the suspension of American silver purchases has become a practical question of the day, and if it occurred, might lead to the suspension of coinage in India. Certain high authorities believe the sudden cessation of purchases of silver by America and the closing of India's mints, would lead to heavy falls of silver and a disastrous disturbance of commerce. Others contend that the fall is already discounted and that the removal of the uncertainty at present weighing on the market, would have a quieting effect and bring stability.

"In view of these divergent ideas, what course should be adopted? A plan might doubtless be worked out which would be more or less a continuance of the American experiment in the hope of succeeding where America failed, or we may do nothing, leaving the ratio between gold and silver to settle itself. Naturally our instructions require us, before concluding that matters must be left as they are, to examine with the greatest care any plans submitted for the purpose of extending the monetary use of silver.

"In order to avoid a misunderstanding, I desire to state that Sir Charles Freemantle and myself are pure monometalists and do not admit that any other system than a single gold standard is applicable in Great Britain. We have thus far studied only the Rothschild and Levy plans, and are willing to admit that the adoption of either, or both, would not be incompatible with our principles, but it is not enough that these schemes are defensible in principle. We ask ourselves whether either would have the least chance of meeting with a preponderance of support that would be justify us in recommending the British government to consider it. The Rothschild plan has not received such support, and this is sufficient to decide us to abstain from a discussion of its details, which we know would be fruitless.

"The Levy proposal would involve the withdrawal of the half sovereign, so it would be equally fruitless to discuss that plan, since Great Britain is unwilling to submit to such inconvenience unless presented in conjunction with a plan offering advantages which all the powers recognize. Another plan may, however, be formulated and approved by the conference, and if it does not conflict with the principles we have laid down, it will receive serious consideration from the British government."

Mr. James B. McCreary of the United States delegation proceeded to point out the difficulties and perils of the existing situation. He said that whatever was the cause, the fact remained that a remedy was imperatively needed. He appreciated the attention which Mr. de Rothschild had given to the important business of the conference, but he could not support the de Rothschild plan. "I cannot admit," he said, "that it is just the proper remedy for America to continue to purchase 50,000,000 ounces of silver annually at the price not to exceed 100 cents on the dollar, on condition that the European powers make purchases yearly to the amount of £5,000,000 for five years at a price not to exceed forty-three pence per ounce, and that if silver should rise above that price purchases be immediately suspended. I cannot see why we in America should be required to pay 100 cents on the dollar if necessary, while the European powers pay only 43 pence on the dollar. It seems an unequal distribution that we should be expected to purchase twice as much silver as Europe. The object of the conference should be, not to fix a price which would keep silver below par, but to enlarge the use and restore it to a parity with the value it had with gold prior to 1873, when it was first outlawed. Mr. de Rothschild's statement that if the conference should dissolve without definite result, silver would depreciate to a frightful extent, perhaps leading to a monetary panic, is very significant; but his plan seems to be insufficient to meet the grave situation he predicts, and inadequate as a remedy for decreasing prices and distress in agriculture."

Mr. McCreary then referred to the complaints of the British chamber of commerce, quoted the recent declarations of Archbishop Walsh and Mr. A. J. Balfour, and contended that the situation demanded a broader recognition and a better remedy than that suggested by Mr. Rothschild. The American delegates, he said, were ready to co-operate with the other delegates in a candid and earnest effort to maintain the monetary functions of both metals. Therefore, after submitting the general plan of bimetallism, favored by America, they also submitted the plan favored by themselves. It was a plain, business proposal, and if it was adopted, the necessary details could be easily arranged. It announced no new theory and proposes no untried system. It only opens a way to return to the time tried and time honored system under which gold and silver were for many years par and were equal instruments in exchange. Acts of parliament, laws of congress and edicts of monarchies have changed the real value of the metals. If an international agreement restored silver to all its former privileges and powers as money on a fair and just ratio a parity of value of metals would soon be established. It should be understood that the American delegates had no power to bind their country. They were authorized to consult the other delegates for the purposes of elucidating and solving the important problem, and if a solution was agreed upon, they were to report the result to their government, and congress would take such action as would give such validity to their work as seemed proper.

In order that the situation in the United States should be fully known, Mr. McCreary explained the position of the different political parties and added that he believed that the people in general, without regard to political affiliations, endorsed the American plan. Referring to the silver bullion law, he said the law was not entirely satisfactory to either party, and in support of this statement, he quoted from the platforms adopted by the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions. A shrinkage of the volume of money would decrease prices and tend to concentrate wealth, enrich a few and impoverish many. The volume of gold and silver in the world was nearly equal when silver was stricken down and the amount of coin reduced, resulting in a diminished amount of money and constant shrinkage of values.

Concluding Mr. McCreary said: "I believe the best aim of the conference to be the general remonetization of silver and the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver into money of debt paying power, with a permanent international ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1, and I prefer the latter. This, in my opinion, is a system that would give unity and stability to the value of money and would furnish the best remedy for the existing evils from which all civilized nations are suffering."

Mr. de Rothschild followed Mr. McCreary. He said that as America would not support his propositions he considered that it would be most in accordance with the respect due the conference to withdraw them. The conference adjourned until Thursday.

Secretary Foster Answers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—On the 30th of July last the senate passed a resolution proposed by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, calling on the secretary of the treasury for answers to six questions relating to the finances and financial policy of the government. The answer of the secretary was laid before the senate to-day in a lengthy document which was ordered to be printed. The secretary says it is impossible to classify the kinds of money in which internal revenue taxes are paid. Of customs dues collected in the year ended June 30, $219,531 or one-tenth of one per cent. were paid in national bank notes; $62,705,702 (31.4 per cent.) in United States notes; $37,868,525 (21.4 per cent.) in treasury notes of 1890, $38,198,988 (29.7 per cent.) in gold certificates; $27,925,614 (15.8 per cent.) in silver certificates; $11,488,587 (6.5 per cent.) in gold coin; $1,038,242 (6-10 of one per cent.) in standard silver dollars, and $63,042 in subsidiary silver.

On July 31, 1892, there were in the United States treasury $170,682,622 gold coin and $17,758,300 gold certificates. At the date nearest to that of the passage of the resolution, the national banks held $96,723,068 in gold coin and $85,539,100 in gold certificates, leaving only $8,889,370 gold coin as the ascertained holdings of other banking institutions.

The total amount of gold coin in this country on July 31, 1892, as estimated by the director of the mint was $[illegible]. No mention is made of gold bullion.

The amount of gold derived from the sale of bonds for redemption purposes, which remained in the treasury July 31, was $18,376,319; but the amount available for the redemption of the public debt was $[illegible], greater by $18,144,391 than the amount originally obtained from the sale of bonds for redemption purposes.

Two other questions were asked the secretary in the resolution to which he says no answer that would be conclusive or definite can be given. In submitting the following, Secretary Foster says they express only his present personal view.

"In my judgement," he says, "it is impossible to establish any ratio whatever between gold and silver which would permanently or for any great length of time preserve a substantial equivalency between the coins of the two metals, except on one of the following conditions:

1. It is probable that a limitation or suspension of the coinage of silver in the United States might accomplish this purpose.

2. The adoption by the United States and the principal countries of Europe of a monetary convention, similar to that of the Latin union before the countries composing it limited the coinage of silver.

"I am of the opinion that the bimetallic system adopted by the United States by the administration of President Washington, by the law of April 7, 1792, and re-adjusted and maintained under the administration of President Jackson by the law of June 28, 1834, and January 18, 1837, cannot again, without the co-operation of the principal countries of Europe, be established in this country on a stable basis in any way."

FINANCIAL INSANITY.

A Bill to Set a Money Making Machine at Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The financial theories of the third party were emphasized today in a bill introduced by Mr. Otis of Kansas, having the voluminous title, "To change our monetary system, reduce interest, fix the unit of value, supply the states with a circulating medium and for other purposes."

The bill is amendatory to one introduced at the last session. It fixes the dollar as the unit of value and declares that all paper money mentioned in the act shall be absolute upon its face and not in the form of a promise. All money specified shall be full legal tender, provided that fractional currency shall be legal tender to the amount of $5 in any one transaction. In addition to the provisions for free coinage in the previous bill, the measure provides that the money paid for the bullion in the treasury shall be covered into the treasury as a part of the "general reserve fund." Immediately upon the passage of this act, the secretary of the treasury is required to have coined all the silver and bullion in the hands of the general government for any purpose; and to have prepared at as early a date as possible fifteen hundred billion dollars of paper money, all of which gold, silver and paper money shall be used to form part of the general reserve. The secretary of the treasury is directed to prepare an amount of paper money not to exceed in volume 50 per cent. of the assessed value of the real estate of the United States as shown in the last census, to be held in the general treasury as "the states improvement fund," and only to be paid out on the order of the respective governors and secretaries of state. Any state may avail itself of the provisions of this act by joint resolution of the legislature and the state is required to pay to the United States an annual tax of 1 per cent. on all sums drawn and retained during each year and to open and keep in operation an exchange and general deposit department at the capitol of the state.

A NOVEL FINANCIAL PLAN.

Mr. Harter of Ohio introduced a bill in the house that treats the financial question in a novel way. It provides for the cessation of silver bullion purchases on Jan. 1, 1893, and for the sale of one hundred millions ounces of silver bullion for gold. Mr. Harter thinks the continuance of purchases of silver would only increase the ultimate enormous loss of the country growing out of the act of March, 1878, that these purchases were destroying confidence at home and abroad and stand in the pathway of national prosperity. The cessation of these purchases of silver would, he thinks, cause a renewal of foreign purchases of American securities upon a large scale, and the repeal of the present law would start gold from Europe towards America.

It is officially announced that there will be no special events of any kind at the executive mansion during the present winter.

The president to-day sent to the senate a large number of appointments made during the recess.

World's Fair Rates from the West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The few passenger men who attended to-day's meeting of western lines called for the purpose of fixing World's Fair rates adjourned without action. It has been, and will be for two or three months, impossible to secure a quorum on this subject. Western lines do not care to subject themselves to the caustic criticism which met the actions of eastern presidents in declaring for practically full rates during the continuance of the exposition.

This desire is born of the belief on the part of a number of western lines that there will be no greater reduction than 25 per cent. in rates in their territory.

In spite of resolutions, arguments or anything else to the contrary, the Missouri river will be practically the limit of the fare and a third for the round trip. Certainly at Denver and possibly in all transmissouri territory one fare for the round trip will be the rule. For points farther west than Denver no attempt at a higher rate than one fare for the round trip will be made, with the chances favoring a less rate part of the time from farther distant points. It is also extremely doubtful if any western line will be able to reserve any limited train for full fare passengers. No matter how great the crowd, it is doubtful if any western line can daily fill a limited train at full fare when they can buy tickets from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper on other trains over the same road. There may be one fare for the round trip or less from short distances for workingmen, but such rates will be arranged by the lines individually. The Alton has already declared in favor of such rates and will undoubtedly run workingmen's trains on Fridays and Saturdays if the exposition is open Sundays. The rate charged will probably be a maximum of $5 for the round trip from any point on its line.

Childs Burned Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The Public Ledger building, a massive six-story brown stone front structure on the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and running through to Sansom street, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of $200,000, of which $150,000 is sustained by The Ledger and $50,000 by tenants.

The Ledger's insurance aggregates $210,000, $130,000 on the building and $80,000 on the contents. The other occupants are believed to be fully insured. The collections of curios in the private office of Mr. George W. Childs, The Ledger's owner and publisher, which are inestimable in value, were saved.

The damage to the building is $100,000. About half the structure was gutted by fire and water. The flames were confined to the fourth floor and all above, and the portions below and above were flooded.

The facilities of every printing office in the city were offered, Mr. Childs, and after Mr. William M. Singerly, president of The Record Publishing company, had personally tendered the use of his plant the offer was accepted, and to-morrow and until further arrangements shall be made, The Ledger will be issued from The Record office.

Mr. Childs and A. J. Drexel were witnesses of the fire and personally noted the efficiency of the fire department. They expressed their appreciation by telling Director Butler, of the Department of Public Safety, that a check for $5,000 would be sent to him to-morrow morning to be used at his discretion for the benefit of the firemen.

High Life in Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Pauline Pearsall of New York secured a divorce here last Saturday, and it is now on file in the Lake county district court. The defendant appeared through his attorney. Mrs. Pearsall and her retinue of servants have returned to New York. Mrs. Pearsall was to all appearances overjoyed at the sundering of the marital bonds. Saturday evening she gave a dinner party to friends here and the menu was from Delmonico's. The party was very "swell" and the hostess distributed favors aggregating $1,000 in value. It was the most striking wind-up ever witnessed in the Sioux Falls divorce mills.

The Four Hundred Repudiated.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—There will be no inaugural ball when Governor-elect Lewelling is inducted into office. That question was settled at a meeting of Populists who decided that "the dance is immoral, degrading and a disgraceful pleasure indorsed by the society classes of which the People's party is no part thereof."

Salomon's Stock Will be Sold.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—By an order of the district, issued to-day, the stock of A. Z. Salomon & Co. is to be sold to satisfy the firm's creditors on Friday, a week from the coming Friday. The Greeley establishment will be sold on the Saturday following.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison's Annual Report of National Affairs.

A MASTERLY DOCUMENT.

A Summary of National Prosperity After Thirty Years of Protection—Free Trade Experimenters Will Try Vainly to Equal It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—President Harrison sent his annual message to congress to-day.

In opening he says that the country never in its history was in a more prosperous condition and quotes numerous statistics to prove this fact, giving it as his opinion that the present unprecedented prosperity is traceable to the protective system which has prevailed for something like thirty years.

TARIFF REVISION.

Continuing the president says that it is not his purpose to renew the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy, which means the repeal of the present protective tariff. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session were, as is supposed even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate and justified only by the fact that the senate and house were not in accord and a general revision could not be undertaken. The president recommends that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress, a matter which he regrets because the threat of great tariff changes introduces uncertainty and inaction in business circles and will likely lead to a decrease in revenues from customs duties. The United States in its history has had several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and a protective tariff, but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the result of the new experiment, and will be agreeably disappointed if it proves a success. The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employees and employers of our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage earner of the effect upon wages of the protective system. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The president commends the work of the administration during the last fiscal year and says that every effort has been made to benefit the public welfare. Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy, and since his last message, President Harrison says that reciprocal trade agreements have been consummated between the United States and the following foreign countries: Gautemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary. These reciprocal agreements have been of much value to the United States, as is shown by our great increase in foreign trade.

The Bering sea seal dispute is in a fair way for arbitration and a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry to all nations is expected.

Referring to our relations with Canada, President Harrison regrets that many of our controversies with that country, and notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific and the Welland canal tolls, the negotiations have continually been thwarted by unreasonable and unfriendly protests and objections made by Canada. Referring to the fact that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines parallel our roads on the northern boundary, taking away from our companies an immense amount of business, the president says that advantage should be taken of our natural trade advantages and our independence asserted of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea by constructing an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own seaports.

The recent disturbances of the public peace by lawless foreign murderers on the frontiers have afforded this government an opportunity to testify its good will for Mexico, and its earnest purpose to fulfil the obligations of international friendship by pursuing and dispersing the evil doers. The work of relocating the boundary of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo westward from El Paso, is progressing favorably.

It is impossible to over estimate the value of the Nicaragua ship canal, and it is to be hoped that congress will give it an impetus that will secure its early completion.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

In regard to the silver question, President Harrison says: "Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged use of silver were accepted by the nations to which they were issued. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22nd of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have taken occasion to express that belief as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world."

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

Referring to the administration of the treasury department, the president says: "If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or depositing it in banks without interest while the government continued to pay these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

"The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issued, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these efforts should be met by appropriate action upon our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the treasury on gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

During the past fiscal year the secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,335,748 ounces of silver and issued in payment thereof $51,106,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being 102¾, July 1, 1891, and the lowest, 83, March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference in now sitting and that no conclusion has as yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject."

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The postmaster general's report shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficient and progressive management of the great business of that department.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary entered upon his duties, only three modern steel vessels were in commission. Vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter, will make a total of 19 during his administration of the department.

President Harrison says the court of private land claims established by congress for the promotion of this policy of speedily settling disputed land titles is making satisfactory progress in its work and when the work is completed, a great impetus will be given to the development of these regions where unsettled claims under Mexican grants have so long exerted their repressive influence. Add to these the Indian lands opened to settlement and the amount of land opened to settlement during this administration reaches 26,000,000 acres.

Speaking of the pension department, the president declares himself satisfied that the affairs of this office have been honestly and efficiently administered. The list has greatly increased and the deficiency for the fiscal year is $10,058,622. The maximum expenditure for the year ending June 30, '94, will be $188,000,000.

He recommends that a commission be appointed to determine the best means for settling the claim of the government against the Union Pacific.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The export of American produce has greatly increased. Dressed beef has increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1890 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, and during the last year 394,607 head of cattle have been exported, against 205,786 in 1889, while the Department of Agriculture has done much to extirpate the disease of pleuro pneumonia. Agricultural products constituted [illegible] per cent. of our exports for the year ending June 30, the amount reaching $789,717,676. The total exports were $1,030,287,030.

The president approves the twenty days quarantine for all immigrant vessels and will continue the order indefinitely. He advocates most stringent quarantine regulations to protect the country against the cholera plague which is liable to break out next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

But brief mention is made of the Columbian exposition and that simply congratulating the country on the magnificence of the exposition which will be the greatest ever held on the globe. He advocates the passage of a law to protect railroad employees against danger from accidents in braking and coupling freight cars. He deplores the evils connected with election methods as related to the choice of national officers and the unfair apportionments of congressional districts, and calls upon congress to appoint a non-partisan commission to investigate these evils and pass laws which will abolish them. He announces the lynching of colored people in the south and says the matter should be a subject for legislation.

IN CONCLUSION.

"This exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations, as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible developments. Retrogression would be a crime."

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 6, 1892.

A MATTER OF MONEY.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The annual report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the government revenues from all sources during the past fiscal year were $425,868,259 and the total expenditures $415,953,806, leaving a surplus of $9,914,453. With the cash balance, the national bank redemption fund and a few small items added, this surplus was $40,759,468, which was applied to the redemption of bonds and national bank notes.

RECEIPTS.

As compared with the fiscal year 1891, the receipts for 1892 have fallen off $32,675,952, the principal losses being: customs receipts $42,069,241, and profits on coinage $5,381,479. On the other hand there was a gain of $8,284,823 in internal revenue receipts, of $4,998,690 in postal service and in sales of District of Columbia bonds of $2,[illegible].

EXPENDITURES.

In the ordinary expenditures, there was a decrease of $[illegible], which is accounted for by diminished payments for discount taxes, refund of excessive customs, deposits, drawbacks, census, quartermasters' supplies and interest on the public debt, the decrease in the last item alone being $14,169,019.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

For the present fiscal year the revenues are estimated as follows:

Customs	$198,000,000 00
Internal revenue	165,000,000 00
Miscellaneous sources	20,000,000 00
Postal service	80,336,350 44
Total	$463,336,350 44

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

Civil establishment	$108,000,000 00
Military establishment	49,000,000 00
Naval establishment	31,000,000 00
Indian service	9,000,000 00
Pensions	158,000,000 00
Interest on the public debt	26,000,000 00
Postal service	80,336,350 44
Total	$461,336,350 44

NO DEFICIT FEARED.

This leaves an estimated surplus for the year of $2,000,000. The available cash balance in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year is stated at $120,992,377. The revenues for the fiscal year, 1893, are estimated at $490,121,365, and the present revenue system would, if continued, enable the department during the coming fiscal year to meet all obligations without the slightest impairment of its cash and thereafter continue to show a material improvement in its conditions.

THE SINKING FUND.

Touching the sinking fund act the report states that up to June 30, last, $990,510,582 more than is required by law has been credited to the fund. He recommends the repeal of the act of March 3, 1881, authorizing the application of surplus money to the purchase and redemption of United States bonds in view of the very large decrease in the national debt already expected and the probable future condition of the national finances.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Touching the gold reserve, the report says: "The treasury has difficulty with the limited amount of cash on hand above the $100,000,000 redemption fund to keep a sufficient stock of gold, and if the shipments continue as large as they have been during the past two years the gold in the treasury will be diminished below the reserve line."

The maintenance of silver at par has also increased the possible charge upon the gold reserve and therefore the secretary suggests that the reserve for the redemption of government obligations should be increased to the extent of at least 20 per cent. of the amount of treasury notes issued or to be issued under the act of July 14, 1890.

MORE REVENUE NEEDED.

The secretary says: "As will be seen by the estimates submitted the receipts of the current and next fiscal year are not likely, if present conditions continue, to fall below expenditures, yet in view of the fact that the surplus for this year will be small upon the basis stated with the probability of a falling off in recipts for causes mentioned, I think the revenues should be increased so as to enable the treasury department to maintain a gold reserve of not less than $125,000,000 and also to maintain a comfortable working balance in the treasury cash. As a general revision of our customs laws is now probable I do not feel like suggesting any special methods for increasing the revenue, though I should otherwise think that an additional tax on whisky, which could be collected without additional cost, would furnish an easy method."

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

In regard to the monetary conference he says: "This conference is now in session. As yet little is known as to what its action may be, beyond the general fact that the subject of the larger use of silver as a money metal is receiving its earnest attention. Whatever may be the outcome of the conference, it is safe to predict that a clearer idea will be had of the views and purposes of the countries represented."

RECIPROCITY.

He gives statistics to show the success of the reciprocity treaties now in operation and says the results of reciprocity will be enlarged markets for our agricultural and manufacturing products and increased employment for our ships.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

He gives a table showing the values of imports and exports of the United States carried during the fiscal years from 1857 to 1892.

On this subject he says: "These figures exhibit a lamentable condition of affairs. It would seem we were well hemmed in by subsidized steamship companies, and subsidized railroads of the British government which are monopolizing trade legitimately belonging to our own people. The step toward the prevention of this evil, by statutes for the payment of subsidies for American-built and American-owned vessels of certain classes in foreign trade, is in the right direction.

The secretary says that the expenditure during the year ended Sept. 30 last, were $6,741,286, and the outstanding contract liabilities $2,834,408, making a total of $9,575,692.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The subject of the World's Fair is briefly dismissed with the statement that satisfactory progress has been made in the preparation of the department's exhibit and in the arrangement of the customs laws and regulations.

A Resolution for Bimetallism.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—At the agricultural conference which convened to-day, Mr. Robert Everett (Liberal) member of parliament for the Woodbridge division of Suffolk moved a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the conference the fall in prices which is so injurious to the agricultural interests is largely due to the appreciation of gold and the fall in exchange between gold and silver between countries, and that the best and most effectual remedy would be secured by an agreement on a broad international basis to reopen the mints of the leading nations to the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold.

CAMP NEWS.

A Blaze Excites the Camp—To Consolidate the Two Towns.

Special to THE GAZETTE:

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 7.—Cripple Creek was thrown into a fever of excitement at 9:25 o'clock this evening by the cry of fire. The shingles on the roof of the residence of W. B. Ferris caught from the stovepipe. The prompt application of a few buckets of water put it out without much damage. The lack of a water supply threatens the total destruction of the town at any day.

Mayor Whiting, W. S. Boynton and T. P. Airheart have been appointed by the town board as commissioners for Fremont in bringing about the consolidation of the two towns.

WASHINGTON WEEPS.

OFFICEHOLDERS CONTEMPLATE THE EXODUS OF MARCH 4.

For Personal Reasons the Prospect of a Change in Administration Is Unwelcome to Most Washingtonians—Tradesmen Will Lose Heavily.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In other cities and communities an election such as this country had three weeks ago is somewhat of a comedy. In Washington it is a tragedy. You have no idea of the days and nights of anxiety passed in thousands of homes in this capital just before election. Every item of news or gossip bearing upon the probable result was devoured and discussed here as nowhere else in the land. Even the women and children were in painful suspense, and many and bitter were the tears when it became known that the opposition had triumphed and the Republicans were to go out of power.

THE OFFICIALS BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION.

Except in few instances the result of the election had small personal or family significance in other communities. Here the future, the welfare and the dearest hopes of thousands of families were threatened. The election was to decide whether as many as 3,000 families were to remain in Washington, the most delightful city in America to live in, or whether they were to pack up and move away on four months' notice. A few thousand votes more or less in certain states meant joy or despair to many thousands of women and children in this city—homes to continue peaceful and prosperous or be broken up by removal, prosperity to be continued or rudely interrupted, social pleasures to go on for years or come suddenly to an end, a thousand and one plans of husband, wife or children to be carried on serenely or be rudely shattered and confused.

The day after election there was a noticeable diminution of the school attendance in Washington. At first the teachers were at a loss to account for it; but when they saw some of their little girl pupils weeping, and learned that the tears were those of sympathy with mamma—"mamma feels so bad because we have to move away from Washington; she cried all the morning"—they understood that other pupils had remained at home to mourn. It was a sad day in the schools, as at the homes.

The mothers at home said it was a shame they had to go away from Washington just as they were so nicely settled, and cried; the little girls at school won the sympathy of all their mates by telling how dreadfully they felt at the prospect of having to go back to the horrid old school in Ohio, in New York or wherever it was they had come from when their papas found employment with Uncle Sam.

In thousands of other homes the pangs of uncertainty were added and are still added to the other sorrows. While 2,500 or 3,000 families knew the day after election it would be necessary for them to pack up next March, from 4,000 or 5,000 families are to this day sitting on the anxious seat, not quite sure whether they will have to go or not. "Shall we be able to keep our place after the Democrats come in? Or will they turn us out to the tune—

"Grover, Grover,
Four more years of Grover—
Out they go, in we go,
Then we'll be in clover?"

If the people of Washington could have their way about it there would never be a change of administration. Washington is always for the "ins" and against the "outs," irrespective of politics. It is easy to see why. Of course all who are in office want to remain in. That is natural and human. But the same feeling extends to that larger part of the community which does not hold office. Tradesmen do not want their customers to move away from town, for they may not be successful in the scramble for new ones. Landlords do not like to lose their tenants, nor lawyers their clients, nor physicians and dentists their patients, nor neighbors their friends, nor best fellows their best girls. Yet the people have so willed it at the ballot box, and "out they go; in we go."

Since election I have heard a music teacher talk of committing suicide or going back to Europe or doing some other rash thing because all his pupils were going to leave town next spring. A pretty girl of my acquaintance has a sore and heavy heart because she has to remove to California in three months, leaving behind her a young man who may or may not have the nerve to follow her, though if he doesn't I promise to denounce him as a poor and miserable specimen of his sex.

Then think of the servants who are troubled because their good mistresses and masters are going away. Even more distressing is the sorrow of the householders whose servants, having other offers, left the day after election. Said a Dupont circle woman, with moist eyes: "I can't get a servant for love or money. They all seem to know we have to break up next March, and they don't want to work for a family that can keep them such a short time." Worse still, if possible, are the boarding house keepers. They are wailing about the roomers and the boarders they are to lose, and vex their poor brains over the question whether they shall be able to get new roomers and boarders to take the places of those who must go.

The tradesmen are in a peck of trouble too. They worry not only about the prospective loss of customers, but the loss of bills. If the truth must be told, a good many of our officials live beyond their incomes in Washington. Coming here for a few years they naturally want to make the most of their opportunities. They want good houses, servants, social display and carriages. They can't do much in this line on $3,000 or $4,000 a year, as I know very well. The result is they fall behind in their bills with the butcher and the baker. The butcher and the baker and the grocer carry them along, not wanting to lose their trade and expecting them to pay some time. But here comes this horrid election and upsets all calculations.

The time has come to restrict credit and pay up. The family of the seventeenth auditor is pained to discover that since election their grocer has changed his plan of doing business and really must have cash in advance. The ninth assistant secretary of the exterior department is called on by the real estate agent and informed politely but firmly that the rent must be paid promptly hereafter. I have heard it estimated that the tradesmen of Washington will lose half a million dollars in unpaid accounts as a result of the election. Human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and there is among every class of people and in every community a percentage who have the disagreeable habit of leaving town without thinking of some of their outstanding obligations.

Some of the officials who have been living pretty high on small salaries are now retrenching. Retrenchment and reform is the order of the day with them, for they are trying to save up enough money to get out of town with. A good many of them will leave their pianos, their silver plate and their horses and carriages behind them when they do go.

I have in mind at this moment one official—a good fellow he is, too—who was hard hit by the election. A month ago he was riding in fine style in a fine carriage. The truth is it was not his own equipage. He rented it by the month. Renting of "private" carriages by the month is quite a business in Washington. A week ago I saw him walking down town through a driving rainstorm, a most disconsolate official compared to his former self.

At the stable where I keep my modest horse and cart I accidentally learned the sad truth. My official friend has not paid his carriage rent promptly, and the day after election the owner of the equipage served notice that unless the cash were forthcoming orders for the carriage and pair would not henceforth be honored. So my friend now walks or rides in the plebeian street car.

These are only a few of the thousand ways in which the election tragedy has left its mark upon the good people of Washington. The people of the capital are always against a change for these reasons. But the law of compensation, which is such a great factor in the affairs of all nature and civilization, applies as well to officialdom and the city of federal salaries.

As a matter of fact, every change of administration in the national government builds up the capital city. A change of the party in power every four year would in half a century make this one of the greatest cities in the country. This is so because about one-half of all the officials who lose their places by party change don't leave Washington at all—some don't like to leave because they have learned to love to city; others can't get away because railway tickets and freight carriage cost money. They find some employment in Washington, go into some business, or make some turn that enables them to remain here.

I think I could mention by name a score of men who were turned out of office eight or four years ago, and who have remained in Washington long enough to thank their lucky stars they lost their official heads. Since getting out of office they have built up business for themselves and become infinitely more independent than they ever were as lazy pot boilers and department drones under Uncle Sam.

Of course the election tragedy was felt at the White House, but perhaps no more keenly than in thousands of other homes in this capital. The best story I have heard about the White House family and the election—and it is a true story—has little Benny McKee as its hero. The morning after election little Ben was up early for a run in the grounds before breakfast. When he came in he noticed that something was wrong. Every one was in the dumps, and he saw that his mamma's eyes were red from weeping.

BENNY M'KEE HEARS THE NEWS.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Benny," said his mother, "the people had an election yesterday, and we are not to live in the White House any more." Ben trotted off to find the president. His little heart was heavy, but he tried to brave it out. Running up to the president he exclaimed, in a voice that trembled a little: "Come, grandpa, let's go get our breakfast quick before the horrid people come and drive us out of the White House. We don't want to go away hungry, do we, grandpa?"

WALTER WELLMAN.

A DREADED PIRATE.

BLACKBEARD LOOKED ENOUGH LIKE SATAN TO BE A BROTHER.

The Ferocious Robber of the Seas Had a Fashion of Getting Himself Up in a Hideous and Repulsive Manner—Story of His Successful Voyages.

Pamlico sound, now the haven of the storm tossed mariner and the home of peaceful industry, was once the theater of far different scenes. In the beginning of the last century its placent waters reflected a flag which struck terror to thousands of hearts and paralyzed the commerce of the New World; the thickly clustering wives and luxuriant growths fringing its shores concealed, like the original Eden, a lurking devil, the foe of God and man—Blackbeard, the pirate.

From a strange tendency of human nature the life of the pirate possesses a fascinating interest, not only for the small boy who devours the pages of his half dime yellow back novel, but also for the reader of stronger judgment and better taste. Indeed, some of the greatest writers have been unable to resist the fascinations of this wide and tempting field.

Sir Walter Scott, Marryatt and Cooper thought it not unworthy their mighty pens, and the genius of Byron attained one of its highest flights in the description of the prisoner Conrad in the lonely turret, baring his bosom to the midnight storm and defying the lightning of offended heaven to transfix him. Of all this unholy brood Blackbeard was facile princeps, as Milton says of Satan, "by merit raised to that bad eminence." It was an Arabic tradition, relative to the great unknown Atlantic that the gnarled and bony hand of the devil rose from out the waves of the sea of darkness to seize the presumptuous mariner, and in his diabolic career Blackbeard seemed to be the impersonation of this mystic monster. Perhaps a greater demon never prowled the seas or walked the earth in human form.

Even in personal appearance he was hideous and repulsive, nature having stamped him both as a physical and moral monster. The name by which he was known throughout the world was derived from a singular circumstance, which illustrates his savage ferocity. His naturally dark and forbidding face was covered almost to his fierce, sensuous eyes with a shaggy black beard, reaching below the waist. This hirsute adornment, of which he was very proud, and which he cultivated with sedulous care, he was accustomed to braid with ribbons and to twist about his ears until it stood forth like projecting horns.

Into the ends of these he stuck small, slowly burning fuses, whose sulphurous fumes enveloped him in a lurid line and rendered him a not unfitting representation of the satanic ideal, whose character he so successfully emulated. In time of action he slung around his neck a scarf, into which were thrust three braces of pistols. Our readers, even those who are not endowed with Dantesque powers of imagination, and especially our feminine friends, can readily fancy the impression such an aspect would create when met upon the lonely ocean, with the black flag fluttering above his head and his merciless face lighting up with a gleam of demoniacal joy as his helpless victims walked the fatal plank.

The real name of this man was Edward Teach, and he was a native of Bristol, England. Of his early career nothing definite is known. He first emerged from obscurity as a common sailor on board a privateer commanded by Captain Benjamin Hornigold, sailing from Jamaica and preying upon French commerce. In that humble capacity he distinguished himself by his skill and courage, which attracted the attention of his not over scrupulous commander, who soon intrusted him with a prize he had captured. In 1717 these two choice spirits spread their sails from Providence (auspicious name!) for America, capturing en voyage three vessels laden with wine, flour and miscellaneous cargoes, which they appropriated to their own use and turned the crews adrift.

The speed of their vessels being crippled by foul bottoms, they cleaned them upon the coast of Virginia and went in quest of fresh booty. On this cruise they secured the most valuable prize yet captured, a large French Guineaman, richly freighted, bound for Martinique. At this juncture Hornigold's avarice seems to have been satisfied, or more likely his heart failed him, for, taking the two vessels with which they originally sailed, he returned to Providence and availed himself of a pardon offered by the king to all pirates who should surrender in a specified time.

Teach, however, only emboldened by success, now assumed an independent character and began that career of crime which rendered his name so infamous.—Richmond Times.

DOWNING THE DRUMMER.

Story of a Man Who Braved the Great Napoleon.

The drummer had finished one of his wonderful stories; his auditors in the smoking compartment were dumb with amazement—that is, they were dumb for, say, two minutes, when a very old man, who had manifested the greatest interest, cleared his throat and looked around on the crowd.

"I can't say," he began, "that our friend's story reminds me of an experience in my own life, but it at least warrants me in narrating, with your kind permission, the facts in my case. I am, as you may well see, a very old man—over 100. Seventy-five years ago I left my native France and came to America. At that time Napoleon Bonaparte, the great Napoleon, was at the zenith of his glory and I, a young man, with all youth's ambition and daring, was a member of the imperial household. I saw the great emperor daily and often sat at his table.

"One day, I never knew just how, I did something that excited the fiery temper of the Corsican, and in a moment he opened the vials of his wrath upon me. For an instant I was stunned and smothered by his torrent of abuse, but recovering myself by the time he had finished his tirade I rose to my feet haughtily, and approaching him closely I shook my fist under his nose.

"'By thunder, Mr. Bonaparte,' I said with satanic sarcasm, 'you have said to me what no man ever dared say before, and unless you apologize on the spot I tell you, sir, France is not large enough to hold us both!' and turning fiercely on my heel I left the apartment."

The old man's voice trembled with excitement, and his breathing became so short that he was compelled to stop talking.

"And then what?" asked the drummer in strained surprise.

"I left France, and left it so rapidly that even Napoleon Bonaparte couldn't catch me," said the old man. And the drummer looked at him severely and went out into the vestibule.—Detroit Free Press.

His Tumultuous Bosom.

He had loved her long and tenderly.

And she—well, she leaned over his way perceptibly, but she never mentioned the fact.

He had a sneaking notion she did, but he wasn't sure enough to put it to the test, so he had postponed the crucial moment.

However, a man can't dillydally always.

One reason being that a man nowadays doesn't live always.

Another being that a girl won't have it, because men are not so scarce as matrimonial alarmists try to make out.

Be that as it may he had, after many doubts and fears, concluded to spring the pop on the young woman, and at their next trysting he sprung it.

"Dearest," he said in the tender light of the turned down gas, "will you marry me?"

"I cannot," she said briefly.

His heart beat fast a moment, and then stopped suddenly, and as suddenly spurted again.

It was indeed the crucial moment.

His lips quivered.

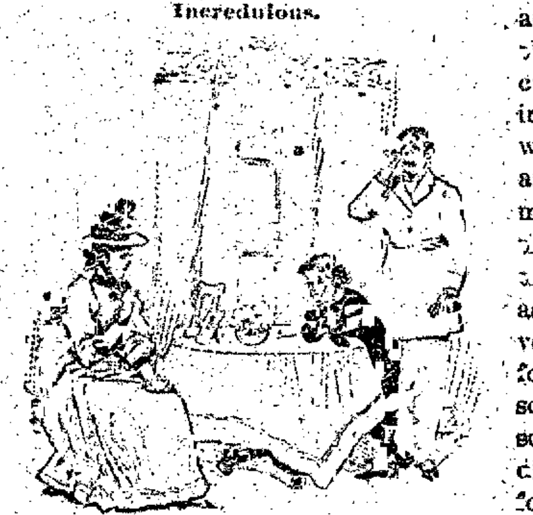
"And why can't you?" he murmured, oh, so pleadingly.

Her face shone with the ineffable light of the angels.

"Because, dear," she murmured softly, "I am neither a minister of the Gospel nor a justice of the peace."

And he clasped her to his tumultuous bosom.—Exchange.

Incredulous.



Visitor—No one would dream that I was but twenty unless I told them.

The Innocent Boy—No, and a great many would not believe it then.—Life.

A French Theological Appeal.

A minister in this city in his sermon a short time ago said something that caused many of the most staid members of the congregation an effort to suppress a laugh. He was talking about the necessity for persons to follow closely the counsel of the Lord. To make his remarks more emphatic he used the illustration of Jonah in the whale's belly, and wound up by saying that if his hearers did not do as he cautioned them they would find themselves in the same situation that Jonah was.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Knew to Her Sorrow.

The Rev. Mr. Arlington—You should always be particular about details, Miss Tucker. It is little things that tell.

Nellie—I know that. I have three small sisters.—Tit-Bits.

An Invitation to Skate.

Say farewell to giddy tennis;
Fondly bid croquet goodby.
Winter's coming on and then is
Time for winter sports to fly.

Let the ball field be deserted;
Lay the fishing rod away;
When with summer girls you flirted
They would do, but not today.

Lounging on the beach is pleasant,
When there's nothing else to do;
Huntsmen joy in quail and pheasant,
If their aim is sure and true;

But a pair of skates is better
Than a double barreled gun,
When the ice king wields his fetter—
Then begins the season's fun.

Do not tarry any longer;
Must you be invited twice?
Come and test your skill, if stronger
Than the smooth, alluring ice.

—Detroit Tribune.

Himself Once More.

Banks—Yes, a policeman got after me last night for making so much noise, and when I reached home I was all out of wind.

Brooks—You got it again, I see.

"Oh, yes. My wife blew me up soon after I got there."—Life.

No Time to Be Lost.

Mrs. Hicks—We can't go to Mrs. Dix's tonight unless you get me one of those feather boas today.

Hicks—Why must you have it today?

Mrs. Hicks—She is going to get one tomorrow.—New York Herald.

Lyly wrote his "Euphues" for the ladies of the court of Elizabeth, introducing into England the results of the classical revival on the continent at a time when ladies were devoted to Latin and Greek.

General Philip Sheridan, whose stature was far from commensurate with his ability and worth, was greatly beloved by his men and was called by them "Little Phil."

Always treat an insult like mud from a passing vehicle; never brush it off until it is dry.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

Says The Christian Register: "The Union Theological seminary has found a strong support in its action of independence from some of its wealthiest and most influential friends in the Presbyterian church. Four of these have sent a letter to the president of the board of directors of the seminary, declaring their hearty approval of the principle of its management, and their confidence that its affairs will be so administered as best to promote the spiritual life and growth of its students and of the Presbyterian church. They back up these words with a more substantial deed. They further add that, in order that the Theological seminary may be placed on a sound financial basis, they take the pleasure of presenting it, 'without conditions, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.' This munificent gift, from Mrs. John Crosby Brown, W. E. Dodge, D. Willis James and Morris K. Jessup, will enable the directors to endow the professorships and increase the efficiency of the institution. But, in addition, it carries with it a moral support which will be of great service, and encourage them in their purpose to put the Theological seminary on a broad basis. It is evident that Dr. Briggs has a strong backing from many of the most prominent laymen of the Presbyterian church; and this act of generous recognition and help will have a powerful influence, whatever may be the decisions of the ecclesiastical authorities as to his opinions and teaching."

⁂

Says The Christian Union apropos of the same matter: "The gift of $175,000 to Union Theological seminary, noted in our religious news columns, is a very significant fact. It means that substantial business men, with ample means, stand behind that seminary, and are determined to maintain for its professors liberty of teaching. It means that Professor Briggs and his colleagues in the faculty are amply and adequately supported. The men who have made this generous enlargement of the funds of the seminary are representative men; and their eloquent action means that the prosecutors for heresy, in the prosecution must take account of a large and influential lay element in the church, which is possessed of the old Puritan and Scotch love of liberty, and means to maintain liberty in the church. It means that if the prosecutors press on with the prosecution, and succeed by ecclesiastico-political methods in securing a verdict of condemnation from the church for one of its most eminent Biblical scholars, whose chief offense is his scholarship, the result will either be a division of the church like that which followed the analogous conviction of Albert Barnes, the author of the well known Barnes' commentaries, for heresy, or else an unparalleled exodus from the church to other evangelical churches where the spirit of liberty is regarded as sacred. We are inclined to think that this gift will prove as potent an argument—not because of the money involved, but because of the spirit represented—as any argument which can be addressed to the ecclesiastical courts by either Professor Briggs or Professor Smith."

⁂

In olden time the divinity that hedged about a bishop approximated that which hedged about a king; but in this democratic age and land, things are no longer as they once were, as the following story from The Living Church concerning one of the dignitaries at the recent Episcopal assemblage in Baltimore, Bishop Kinsolving of Texas, will bear witness: "The bishop is a man of unusual stature and cannot fail to be noted in a crowd. The small boy of Baltimore was very much interested in him and after gazing up into his face with wondering admiration, exclaimed: 'I say! Be you Buffalo Bill?' 'No, my boy,' said the good-natured bishop, 'I'm Texas George!'"

⁂

As we approach the anniversary of the angels' song over the plains of Bethlehem, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," it is provocative of thought to note that the discussion of the new army bill has brought out, among other facts, the statement that in the last twenty years Germany has spent $3,000,000,000 on her army, and that during the same period France has spent $3,650,000,000, both of these enormous sums being devoted exclusively to land forces, and not in any way including the amount spent in connection with the naval defense. These sums are also exclusive of the amounts paid for pensions. Such figures as these convey no very definite impression; the mind is not able to grasp their significance on account of their vastness. If it were possible to make the people of France and Germany realize what this enormous military establishment has cost them, it is not too much to expect that a reaction would at once set in; and yet these sums cover only one side of the expense of the military system. They do not represent the economic loss of the withdrawal of such immense numbers of men from all kinds of productive pursuits. The period during which this money has been spent has been a period of absolute peace, and the question at once arises, if peace has become so expensive, what would war mean in the way of financial expenditure and national exhaustion? The very excess to which the present military tendency is carrying Europe must eventually accomplish what the peace societies have so far tried in vain to accomplish.

⁂

Professor Huxley, in his "Apologetic Irenicon" in the November Fortnightly Review forcibly says: "The doctrines of predestination, of original sin, of the innate depravity of man and the evil fate of the greater part of the race, of the primacy of Satan in this world, of the essential vileness of matter * * * faulty as they are, appear to me to be vastly nearer the truth than the 'liberal' popular illusions that babies are all born good and that the example of a corrupt society is responsible for failure to remain so, that it is given to everybody to reach the ethical ideal if he will only try, that all partial evil is universal good, and other optimistic figments, such as that which represents 'providence' under the guise of a paternal philanthropist. * * * I am a very strong believer in the punishment of certain kinds of actions, not only in the present but in all the future a man can have, be it long or short. Therefore in hell for I suppose that all men with a clear sense of right and wrong * * * have now and then 'descended into hell' and stopped there quite long enough to know what infinite punishment means if genuine, not merely subjective, immortality awaits us. I conceive that, without some such change as that depicted in the fifteenth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, immortality must be eternal misery."

⁂

In the early days of missions the Bible woman was not. She is the product of years of patient toil. It was necessary first to win her from allegiance to heathen gods, then to teach her to read the Bible, to understand its truths, to imbibe its spirit and to shape her life by its laws. Then came years of spiritual growth and of increase in numbers, until now the Bible woman is recognized as an important factor in missionary work. A Japanese pastor said of them, "I would rather have one of these Bible readers for a helper than a man if I could have but one." Counting those supported by Christians in foreign lands the Congregationalists have over 200 Bible women, the English Zenana society has 171, the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the United States over 150, the Methodist Missionary society in the United States 300. It is safe to state that the Bible women of our own country and England must number approximately 2000.

The work of the Bible woman is in the home, the foundation of human society. The homes of heathen people have long been guarded from foreigners by pride, fear, superstition and social custom, but into many of them these consecrated native women find their way. Then through various devices the heathen women are led to open their doors to missionaries, whether by the fascinations of fancy work or, what is becoming far more potent, the desire for medical aid, and the Bible women following in the wake of the missionaries, thus gain an influence over them. In the woman's hospital at Foochow the Bible readers prove very helpful, as well as in the Kyoto hospital in Japan, and these but serve as illustrations of the wide work which is being done by others. The reflex influence acts of course upon the men, who become interested through their wives and daughters.

Monthly Weather Record.

Following is the weather record for November, 1892, as reported by Emery F. Moon, of Husted, Colo. Altitude [illegible] feet:

Maximum temperature, 68 on the 12th.

Minimum temperature 7 on the 3rd.

Mean temperature, 38.48.

Mean temperature, 51.50 on the 30th.

Minimum daily mean temperature, 23 on the 17th.

Number clear days 17.

Number fair days 12.

Number foul and cloudy days 1.

Number days on which rain or snow fell, [illegible]

Total snowfall, 9.00 inches.

Total precipitation, [illegible] inches.

Prevailing wind, south [illegible] days.

Mean temperature 2.95 deg. higher than November, 1891, and precipitation 1.07 inches greater.

The Silver Convention.

EL PASO, Dec. 5.—The convention met this afternoon with about 200 delegates and many more visitors present. A temporary organization was effected by the election of W. R. Scott of Arizona president, and H. B. Holt of New Mexico as secretary. Committees on permanent organization and resolutions were appointed. Later a permanent organization was perfected by the election of W. C. Hadley of New Mexico, president; H. B. Holt of New Mexico, secretary; John C. Kane of Colorado, John A. Miller of New Mexico, E. W. Perkins of Arizona, D. W. Rickburn of Texas, Jacob Rubelman of New Mexico, vice presidents.

Col. A. C. Fisk of Denver and A. B. Ferguson of Albuquerque will address the convention to-morrow.

Colorado Supreme Court.

DENVER, Dec. 5.—The December term of the supreme court convened at noon to-day with L. M. Goddard, the new judge, as chief justice. The case of Dr. Graves, the famous poisoner now under sentence of death, came up for argument at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the motion for an appeal to the supreme court. At the conclusion of the arguments the court took the matter under advisement and will render a decision some time during this week.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent at the Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 3.—Much activity has been shown in the camp during the week that has just passed; the magnificent weather which has prevailed since the commencement of October with one brief interval, has done much to facilitate every branch of mining operations. Two of the well known companies have resumed work, the Summit and the Jeff Davis, and furnish alone employment to a large number of miners. The mill of the Summit company, which is located about three miles from Globe Hill, enjoys the advantage of an abundance of water, and the ore road from the Summit mines to the mill is a down hill pull the whole distance. All the machinery, with one or two trifling exceptions, is now on the ground and shipments will take place at a very early date. The Jeff Davis properties are located on Gold Hill: a great deal of dead work was done on shaft No. 1 during the early part of the summer, and as before stated, there is a very considerable body of ore on the dump of the mine. There is no doubt that the present management intend to steadily develop and work these promising properties.

Good accounts are received from the Major Bentley Mica company. The owners are Messrs. Geo. J. Bentley and L. B. Sperry. Three shifts of men are being steadily employed. There is a considerable daily output of both the commercial and lubricator grades of mica, for which St. Louis is the present shipping point. There are several producing leads on this property, varying in value from $10 to $.50 to the hundred weight. The surrounding formation is granite, the mica is found in true fissure veins interspersed with a whitish quartz. The neighborhood is low hilly ground devoid of timber and situated several miles west of Fremont. The owners state that the mica in which there are many grades is considered to be of excellent quality in the trade and equal to that found in North Carolina; some specimens shown your reporter by Mr. George Bentley, both in the crude and elaborated condition, would appear to justify the statement.

The Eldorado Gold Mining company recently acquired a fifth interest in the Cripple Creek Placer. The claims of the Eldorado company are very favorably located on Bull mountain, and a vein of high grade ore has been struck of the character peculiar to the Pharmacist, B. V. and other properties on that hill.

Mr. W. J. Smith, a well-known mining man of Deadwood, Dakota, is making a short stay in the camp.

The work for the big mill for the Rosebud Mining and Milling company is progressing rapidly.

On the occasion of a recent visit to Mound City and Barry a remarkable activity and animation was noticed. The large McArthur-Forrest mill is now completed and stands out a conspicuous landmark at the confluence of Squaw gulch and Cripple Creek. Few, if any vacant buildings were observed, and a large force of men were engaged in preparing the site for the mill being erected by the French syndicate. Barry, which is situated in Squaw gulch, draws its support from the Work, Blue Bell, Mary McKinley, Raven and other adjoining mines. The Anaconda also, when it was worked, threw a good deal of money into the little town. There are many good buildings, either completed, or in course of construction. The Sylvanite mill at the bottom of the town is about completed.

The machinery for a 20-stamp mill has been ordered by J. J. Lamping, of the Railway Conductors Mining company, to be erected a little further up in Requa gulch.

The machinery for the Lawrence forty-stamp mill is being hauled in and it is thought the mill may be in operation in a few weeks' time.

Work on the Washington mine has been resumed by the owner, Mr. W. S. Stratton. The shaft of this mine, which is situated on Wilson creek, is down 125 feet. Mr. Stratton will drift at a depth of sixty-five feet and take out ore by stoping.

The Pharmacist continues as good as ever. A large body of ore is blocked out ready for shipping. Twelve assays were recently made on unassorted ore which gave returns ranging between $8.00 and $600.

The Gold and Globe Mining company has signed a contract for the erection of a twenty-stamp mill which is to be erected at once. The mill will be provided with an automatic feeder and other improvements.

The Midland Terminal camp is stationed at a point three miles or less north of Grassy gulch. The work is being pushed rapidly and the greater portion of the ties have been secured.

The machinery for the new mill for the Isabella Mining company is now on the road and will shortly be placed in position.

Justice Charles H. Adams proposes to continue in the practice of the law here.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 5—The receipt and option has been filed with the county clerk by W. H. Dunagan on the Apex lode, the price to be paid by May, 1893, is $5,000. The net proceeds of the ore shipped in the meantime is to apply to the purchase price. One hundred dollars has been paid down to bind the bargain.

A fine vein of ore is stated to have been uncovered on the Black Hawk lode on Bull mountain.

The hoisting machinery for the Zenobia Mining company has now been hauled to the mine.

Mr. G. Hannum has assumed the superintendence of the Summit Mining company's properties. The new mill is expected to be running by Jan. 1.

Mr. M. A. Henderson, the mining expert, of Leadville, was in camp during the past week with a view to report on some mining properties.

The Raven shaft is down 200 feet. The Matoa company is shipping all the ore taken out.

The Pharmacist shipped upwards of two carloads during the past week, and keeps six teams steadily employed.

An adverse has been filed by Mr. A. G. Chalmers, secretary of the Bull Hill Mining and Tunnel company, against the Enterprise Mining and Land company, on their Oak lode and against the Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company on the American Girl lode.

The affairs of the Gold Standard company, which were left in rather a bad shape by the defalcation of E. G. Bettis, are now being straightened out and work will be resumed on these properties at an early date.

A recent smelter certificate gave $3,000 in gold on sixteen tons of ore from the Eclipse mine in Requa gulch.

A half interest in the Lafayette, located about four hundred yards west of the Pharmacist, has been sold to officials of the Denver and Rio Grande.

Frank Longville has sold an eighth interest in the Sullivan lode to B. G. Hay.

The interests of the Grouse Mountain company consist of five claims located on the south end of Grouse mountain. They comprise the Antler, Elk, Orva May, Maggie C. and Earl lodes. They are developed by four shafts and a tunnel, and a contract has just been let for a further fifty feet of development work. It is believed from surface indications that a large fissure vein underlies these claims.

On the Maggie C. lode the vein has been uncovered at a depth of twenty-eight feet, but owing to the great expense of getting the mineral out at the top of the mountain the company has decided to drive a tunnel to the vein from the foot of the mountain where the mineral can be taken out at a comparatively small expense, and even the low grades of ore mined at a profit. The tunnel is now in upwards of 150 feet. Several small leads have been cut in running this tunnel, from which assays of $10 and upwards to the ton in gold have been obtained. This company is capitalized for $1,000,000. Messrs. T. C. Plumb, D. M. Bemis, M. V. Andre and P. C. Dockstader are the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer respectively.

At a meeting of the Fremont town board last Tuesday Trustees Shepherd and Burton were appointed a special committee to purchase a lot for a city hall and engine house. The contract was awarded to P. N. McPhee.

The Grant Transfer company are shipping an average of two car loads a day to the Midland at Florissant and the Dave Wood Transportation company are hauling three car loads a day to the Rio Grande at Canon City.

THE ANACONDA.

Some Facts Regarding the Famous Cripple Creek Property.

Mr. Irving Howbert returned on Thursday from Denver, where he was for two days on business in connection with the Anaconda Gold Mining company. As there is so much interest in the affairs of this company in this city, where the stock is so largely held, a GAZETTE representative sought an interview with Mr. Howbert yesterday in regard to the property. In regard to the voluntary assessment or loan recently asked for from the stockholders Mr. Howbert said:

"The money is being rapidly paid in, and already most of the larger stockholders have responded. The directors feel very hopeful that the proposed plan of meeting the indebtedness will prove successful. With the debt out of the way the company will be in excellent shape as it is well provided with all kinds of machinery, tools, supplies and material necessary for the extensive working of its properties."

Mr. Howbert confirms the report that has been in circulation to the effect that an arrangement has been made with a French company, who are erecting a mill in Squaw gulch, to treat twelve hundred tons of the low grade ore per month at a rate that it is believed will net the Anaconda from five to eight dollars per ton. He says:

"The French company agree to have their mill in operation by March 20th next and that it will be very complete and embody certain modern improvements. It is expected that a considerable portion of the ore to be shipped to their company can be obtained from the old dump and the remainder from workings already opened up. The profits arising from this contract will enable the company to develop other portions of the property, and if such explorations do not disclose bodies of high grade ores, in addition to opening up other large bodies of a lower grade, it will be a disappointment to those most familiar with this group of mines. As stated in the circular to the stockholders, the directors have been investigating other and cheaper processes of treating this class of ore, and as a result it is confidently believed that the processes now in use in the Black Hills, by which 85 per cent of the value in similar ores is obtained at a cost of from four to five dollars per ton, can be as successfully used in the treatment of Cripple Creek ores. In fact it is probable by locating the works at some point outside of the mountains, a result even more favorable can be obtained on account of cheaper fuel and a less rate of wages than that which prevails in the Black Hills. Their conclusions have been recently confirmed by investigations in the same line by a resident of this city. That ores having a value of as low as eight dollars per ton will ultimately prove very profitable, is not doubted by those who have carefully investigated the matter. The manager of the Anaconda reports that the company has in its mines practically an unlimited quantity of ore that will average fifteen dollars per ton. And in what is known as the "big open cut" at the bottom of a forty foot shaft a cross-cut twenty-three feet in length shows up a body of ore for the whole distance that averages thirty-five dollars per ton."

In speaking of the value of the property and of the assessment in general Mr. Howbert says:

"There seems to be no doubt as to the great value of this group of mines. With the debt out of the way the property ought soon to be in shape to yield handsome returns to its owners. The amount asked for from its stockholders is not properly an assessment; it is in the nature of a pro rata loan at a good rate of interest, which the company is bound to repay before any dividend is declared. It is only in this manner that the debt can be paid without endangering the property."

Mr. Howbert requests THE GAZETTE to state that if this plan of raising funds is to be a complete success, all stockholders, both large and small, must participate. That while the payment of five cents a share by the holders of 80 per cent of the stock will pay the indebtedness, yet it is very desirable that at least 90 per cent join in the loan in order that an extra fund be provided, which will be needed in paying expenses of procuring patents and doing necessary work about the property.

Join the Chamber of Commerce.

Secretary Buckman, of the chamber of commerce, is sending out a circular letter for the membership committee, urging the business men to join the organization at once. The closing paragraph of the letter says:

> The undersigned committee appointed to secure this increased membership, respectfully urge you to at once connect yourself with the chamber of commerce, by filling out the enclosed blank and sending it to the secretary, accompanied by $5 for your initiation fee. This will at once constitute you a member, while the regular dues of $10 a year will not commence until Jan. 1, 1893. Of this latter amount, $5 will be due Jan. 1 and $5 July 1. We believe it will be acknowledged on all hands that the work of the chamber of commerce, particularly during the past year, has resulted in direct and very marked benefit to every class in our community; and we are likewise fully convinced that this benefit will be even more distinctly and directly felt during the next and succeeding years if the work already done, much of which could be of necessity only of a preparatory nature, is vigorously followed up. This can be done if the chamber of commerce receives the generous support to which its past labors and accomplishments and the work it has now on its hands most certainly entitle it. Send in your name, then, without delay, thus identifying yourself with an organization whose work is for the best interests of every class of the community, and lending to it your influence and support.

An average of two or three citizens are daily sending in their names for membership and it is hoped that their example will be largely followed by others. The secretary is busy of late sending out the souvenir book and with other matters. Yesterday a large amount of literature relating to Colorado Springs was sent to Philadelphia for distribution among the delegates to the convention of the Federation of Labor. Denver is trying to secure the next annual meeting and Colorado Springs will be put forward as one of the attractions to draw the people to Colorado.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Trouble Over the Viaduct Contracts With the Railroads.

The city council met Monday night with Acting-mayor Davis in the chair.

A petition was received from H. M. Blackmer and others for a 6-inch water main from San Miguel and other streets north. Mr. Blackmer addressed the council in favor of this petition. The matter was referred to the water committee.

A petition was received from Robert Magee and others, asking that the proposed location of the Rocky Mountain Oil company's tank in the eastern part of the city be refused, and that the company be asked to place its warehouse outside the city.

Alderman Hoyt stated that the company was already located and that there was no danger from this plant as it was 600 feet from all other property, and that the tank was underground.

Alderman Finegan said the tank would never be built with his sanction, and he thought the company would have to remove it when it became a nuisance.

The petition was referred to the ordinance committee.

Alderman Hoyt stated that this tank was no worse, nor as bad, as having loaded tank cars standing on railroad tracks.

The committee on finance reported disallowing the bill for raising wires in Huerfano street at the new viaduct. The committee reported in favor of drawing $400 from the miscellaneous fund to be replaced later and to be used in the water department.

Alderman Dunbar stated that the railroads had not yet paid their proportion of the cost of the Bijou and Huerfano viaducts, the total amount on the former and the first estimates on the latter.

Mr. Dunbar stated that $3253.74 was now due from the Rio Grande on the Huerfano viaduct. Mr. Gillingham objected to those figures and stated that the city had lost about $2344.31 on the whole viaduct by not adhering to its former contract with the Rio Grande company.

Mr. Gillingham asked what authority the mayor and Mr. Rouse had to change the contract with the railroad company. He asked if there was anything in the minutes of the last council giving the mayor power to change the contract.

The finance committee was instructed to look into the matter and report.

City-engineer Reid stated that there was no question but that the amount represented by Mr. Dunbar was in strict accordance with the contract signed with the company. Why the contract was signed he did not know.

The Jackson Hose company petitioned for new wheels for its cart or else the company could not undertake to run the vehicle.

The matter was discussed at length and it was finally voted that the fire committee be instructed to either purchase new wheels or a new cart as it saw fit.

Alderman Leech stated a year ago the Fort Worth company had been asked to plank its crossings in the south part of town but had neglected to do it. The city attorney was instructed to write and hurry them up.

The police magistrate's report was placed on file.

The city marshal's, city clerk's and city treasurer's reports were received and filed.

The D. & R. G. road was given authority to remove its gates on Huerfano street.

A number of bills were approved by the council including one for the Huerfano street viaduct of $5,873.53.

Alderman Gillingham said he would protest against paying these bills in cash and said they ought to be paid only in warrants.

The city clerk made a statement saying that it was often very difficult for laboring men to get into town and get their warrants cashed.

Mr. Finegan thought it was right to pay the men in cash.

Mr. Gillingham then offered a motion that the city clerk be instructed to pay out money only on warrants.

Mr. Hoyt amended by giving the finance committee more time on the subject. Adopted.

Alderman Robbins brought up the matter of paying the experts employed on the city's books. He thought $5 per day was enough for expert services. The council, however, thought the experts were as expeditious as possible.

Adjourned.

The New Mining Camp.

A party of fifty or sixty persons left the city Sunday morning for a tour of inspection of the Leonetti mine and the new Manitou Park mining district. They arrived at Woodland about noon and had dinner. In the afternoon most of the party visited the camp, riding the four miles in wagons. They went into the Leonetti and explored all its nooks and crevices. The mining men were especially pleased with the outlook and the character of the ore in the mine.

The ore pile of the company is growing larger every day and a carload will be shipped this week. The mine is now being wired for electric lights. The party of sight-seers also visited the various claims of the camp on many of which shafts of from ten to twenty-five feet have been sunk. The party returned to the city about 6 o'clock.

During the late campaign the Denver Times offered a prize to the person guessing the closest to the presidential elector having the highest vote in the state. The prize was a trip to Washington to the inauguration of President Cleveland, with a trip to the World's Fair for the two witnesses whose names appeared on the guess. Mr. E. B. Martin of this city made a guess that the People's electors would have 53,552, and the official count shows that the vote of the elector having the highest number was 53,585. Yesterday Mr. Martin received notice that he would receive the tickets. The witnesses were Ed. Zeimer and Ed. Brusoe, and they will take the trip to Chicago.

Mr. Graham Cole of this city has given $500 towards canceling the remaining indebtedness upon the Congregational church of Manitou. The final payment upon the property is about to be made.

Messrs. Frank Perkins and A. B. Van Cott returned yesterday from Creede. They visited the Georgia and Park Regent mining properties and report them in excellent shape.

Mr. H. Collbran, general manager of the Colorado Midland, and his party of five or six who have been visiting in Glenwood, returned last night.

EL PASO'S SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of the County Superintendent.

A PLEASING STATEMENT.

Mr. Jackson Fully Reviews the School Situation in El Paso County—Figures that Show the Progress of the Past Year.

Of all its public works El Paso county, and especially Colorado Springs, is most proud of its public school system. In perfecting this money has never been spared, and there is hardly a child in the county being deprived of an education because of distance from a school building or because of lack of proper facilities.

The county superintendent of schools, Mr. J. P. Jackson, has recently submitted his annual report to the state superintendent and it is quite interesting as showing the progress and standing of the schools. Mr. Jackson in his report says:

To the Hon. Nathan B. Coy, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—I submit the following brief report of the condition and progress of the schools of El Paso county.

Marked progress has been noted during the past year. This is especially true of the rural schools. The county now has fifty-six districts, seventy schools and a school population of over five thousand.

The city schools of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou have long since established a high reputation for thoroughness and efficiency and have able educators at their heads. Thoroughly graded, with fine courses of study, efficient teachers and magnificent buildings, they have reached an eminence of which our citizens are justly proud.

The rural schools, from shorter terms, change of teachers, sparse settlements and lack of supervision have had much to contend with. Special effort has been made during the past year to grade and classify these schools and to organize them into a uniform system under the management of the county superintendent as are the various schools of a city under the supervision of a city superintendent. Owing to their number, now sixty, and to distances, one can hope only to approximate this end.

Progress thus far is gratifying indeed. Teachers, school officers and patrons heartily co-operate.

The schools of the whole county have been graded and a record is left for guidance of the next teacher. Welch's Classification Register is provided for this purpose.

Monthly examinations are held, report cards are sent to the parents and a brief summary of the condition of the school is sent to the superintendent monthly. Also a copy of the classification of the school is sent during the first and the last month of the session. These blanks are all furnished by the county.

The state manual and course of study is in all the schools and with it, a supplement prepared by the superintendent, adapting it more specifically to the work in this county.

An examination was given last spring to pupils finishing the common school course. Twenty-eight passed with credit and were presented neatly engraved diplomas which admit them without further examination to the high schools of the county. It is gratifying to know that these boys and girls have not rested on their laurels but are pursuing advanced work in the village schools or have entered the city high schools.

A committee of leading educators appointed last spring by the superintendent reported a list of text books, recommended for uniform use in the county. This list has been already adopted by the most of the districts in the county and will aid materially in unifying the work of the various schools.

At the last annual election in May twenty-nine districts, all the more populous ones, including four-fifths of the school population of the county, instructed their boards to provide free text-books for their schools.

Already good results are noted. Never before have the country boys and girls been so well supplied with reading matter. Most boards purchased two sets of readers, besides King's "Geographical Reader," "Masterpieces of American Literature," and other matter for supplementary reading, of which the rural schools have heretofore been sadly in need.

The state normal institutes are proving of value in raising the standard of teachers. Many improvements noticed can be traced to the work of the institutes.

The compulsory law is enforced only in part, but its moral effect is good even where not enforced to the letter.

Meetings of the school officers of the county have been inaugurated during the past year. While difficult to secure a general attendance as yet, the results have been good in working up a more intelligent interest in educational work.

The primitive log school house has given place to the neat and comfortable frame, which is well furnished and equipped with apparatus. The commendable zeal and liberality of our school officers, however, are sometimes imposed upon by agents of high priced apparatus of little practical value.

The financial standing of our districts is excellent and their warrants are cashed without discount at any time.

With the beginning of 1892, Colorado Springs opened school in the Lowell, a beautiful, well ventilated, eight-room brick structure which relieved the previous over-crowded condition of her schools. With the beginning of 1893, she will move her high school into a handsome new building costing $100,000. It is of beautiful architecture and will do honor to this city of fine buildings.

The teaching of vocal music, under efficient supervisors, introduced into our three city schools two years ago, has proved a decided success. The musical spirit has invaded our village and country schools and now most of them provide organs and several of their teachers give efficient instruction in vocal music.

Physical culture is given considerable attention. In the cities it is now taught systematically under the supervision of specialists.

The study of literature is assuming an important place in all our schools.

The American flag floating from our buildings and the introduction of civics into our course of study to be pursued with the aid of a text book in all our schools puts them abreast of the times on the important subject of patriotism.

School boards are realizing for a longer time, often at advanced salaries, teachers who have proved satisfactory and are lengthening the sessions to nine months per year.

A serious problem in a state so sparsely populated is that of maintaining schools convenient to every man's door without dividing up the territory into districts too weak to maintain efficient schools. It is possible that the omnibus plan of collecting pupils from larger areas now in vogue in some places in New England may assist us in the solution of the difficulty.

Respectfully,

J. P. JACKSON,
County Superintendent Schools of El Paso County.

Summary of statistics from the annual report of the county superintendent of schools for the year ending June 30, 1892:

Number of organized districts in county	56
Number of secretaries reporting	56

	Male.	Female.	Total.
School population between 6 and 16	1,884	1,944	3,828
School population between 16 and 21	612	598	1,210
School population between 6 and 21	2,498	2,540	5,038
School population between 8 and 14	1,110	1,126	2,236
Enrolled in high schools			130
Enrolled in graded schools below high school			2,103
Enrolled in ungraded schools	544	603	1,147
Under 16 years enrolled in public schools			4,024
Over sixteen year enrolled in public schools			353
Different pupils enrolled in public schools	2,167	2,210	4,377
Average daily attendance			3,542
Teachers employed at one time	20	107	127
Average monthly salary in graded schools	$150 00	$73 00	$82 50
Average monthly salary in ungraded schools	$52 16	$46 22	$49 05
Number teachers employed in graded schools	9	58	67
Number teachers employed in ungraded schools	11	55	66
Blind between 4 and 22	1	5	6
Deaf mutes 4 and 22	4	4	8

Average number days school in graded schools	183
Average number days school in ungraded schools	120
Cost per month for each pupil based on enrollment	$3 22
Cost per month for each pupil based on average attendance	$6 16
Amount of bonds issued this year	$100,000 00
Amount of bonds now outstanding	$197,000 00
Amount district warrants outstanding	$24,863 00
Highest number mills levied for special school fund by any district	15
Number mills levied by the county for school purposes	2
SCHOOL HOUSES.	
Number log school houses	6
Number frame school houses	46
Number brick school houses	12
Total number school houses	64
Number of school rooms	116
Valuation of school buildings with grounds and furniture	$297,005 00
Number sittings in school houses	4,256
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number volumes in school libraries	1,303
Assessed valuation of property in the county	$11,833,150 00
Districts furnished with unabridged dictionaries	39
Districts furnished with globes	34
Districts furnished with maps	48
Districts furnished with blackboards	53
Amount of general fund collected by treasurer	$21,329 42
Received from fines, estrays, etc.	$456 25
Amount apportioned to school districts	$21,158 25

CERTIFICATES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. applicants examined	14	88	102
No. first grade certificates issued	2	15	17
No. second grade certificates issued	6	26	32
No. third grade certificates issued	4	25	29
No. temporary certificates issued	2	10	12
No. first grade certificates renewed	3	5	8
No. applicants rejected	2	22	24
No. different teachers employed during the year			159
No. teachers employed holding first grade certificates			90
No. teachers employed holding second grade certificates			41
No. teachers employed holding third grade certificates			17

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Received—		
Amount on hand July 1, 1891	$10,792 36	
From general fund	21,329 42	
From special fund	56,589 94	
From bonds and other sources	119,060 25	
Total	$207,771 97	
Paid—		
For teachers' wages		$66,696 86
For current expenses		24,559 03
For sites, buildings, furniture, etc		85,407 04
For temporary loans, paid		2,029 18
Total expenditures		$178,692 11
Balance in the hands of county treasurer, June 30, 1892		29,079 86
Total		$207,771 97

COMPARISON WITH 1891.

The following shows the amounts of increase over the previous year:

No. of school districts, an increase of	2
No. of schools, an increase of	7
No. school population, an increase of	84
No. school houses, an increase of	3
Average daily attendance of pupils	77
Increase in number days schools were in session	3
Increase in number different teachers employed	25
Increase in assessed valuation of the county	$535,782 00
Increase in valuation of school property	28,517 00
Increase in amount paid for teachers' salaries	9,287 86
Increase in amount paid for sites, buildings and furniture	38,322 13
Increase in number volumes in school libraries	353

A NEW COUNTY.

Cripple Creek Would Like to Partition El Paso.

Special to THE GAZETTE:

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 5.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cripple Creek was held in the Continental hotel this evening to discuss the new county proposition. Everybody present was in favor of the division of El Paso county and a committee consisting of E. F. Airheart, C. H. Adams, W. B. McClelland, F. K. Burton and P. J. Donahue were appointed to take charge of the business of bringing the new county to the favorable notice of the legislature.

Government Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The treasury department to-day purchased 300,000 ounces of silver as follows: 100,000 ounces at $0.8494; 200,000 ounces at $0.8499. The offers were 716,000 ounces. The silver purchased for the month aggregates 550,000 ounces.

For a Sunday Fair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Chairman Durborow of the World's Fair committee has introduced in the house a bill to open the fair on Sunday.

Prohibiting Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Chandler has prepared for introduction, probably to-day, a bill prohibiting immigration, except from North and South America, for one year after March 29.

COUNTY DIVISION.

County Commissioner Plumb's Views on the Subject.

THE VARKER-METCALF WEDDING.

Robert Bennett, Who was Killed by a Rio Grande Engine Last Week, was a Fugitive from Justice—The Rock Island Strike.

There seems to be a great division of sentiment regarding the creating of a new county, by dividing El Paso, Park and Fremont counties, and thereby cutting off Cripple Creek from El Paso. There is some question whether it would be beneficial to El Paso or otherwise to lose the mining district. A GAZETTE representative talked with County-commissioner F. C. Plumb about the matter Wednesday. Mr. Plumb said: "I do not believe it would make the least difference to El Paso county either way. The western part of the county has never been self-supporting. Taking out the taxes paid by the Colorado Midland road, it has cost more to keep up the roads and conduct the elections than that section has paid in. The building of the towns at Cripple Creek will add considerably to the valuation of the county property for the next year, but the cost of constructing and maintaining extra roads and the increase in the criminal business of the courts will wipe all that out."

"What is your personal wish in the matter?"

"From a selfish standpoint I would like to see a new county created. As a member of the town company at Cripple Creek I own considerable property and the location of a county seat there would probably give it a boom."

"Will not the mining property at Cripple Creek add a great deal to the valuation of county property?"

"Not for a good many years to come. Mines are taxable on their net output, but almost any one can see the difficulty of collecting that kind of a tax. Mining property is also assessable by the acre after final proof is made, but it will be many years before patents are issued upon any considerable amount of the claims at Cripple Creek. The machinery and improvements are taxable, but the aggregate would not be very large."

"Would the new county be self-supporting?"

"I have an idea the taxes would be pretty high, but Justice Reynolds of Cripple Creek talked to me about the matter and says that four-fifths of the people up there are in favor of the new county. Their chief reason is the expense and distance. With the completion of the Midland Terminal railroad both of these would be greatly lessened. The expense in reaching the county seat at Colorado Springs would be much less than the increased tax, I believe, and the latter would fall upon fewer persons and largely upon non-residents."

AT HYMEN'S ALTAR.

A Brilliant Wedding in Grace Episcopal Church Wednesday Night.

The society event of the season was the wedding at Grace Episcopal church Wednesday of Mr. William Rutter Varker and Miss Edith Lena, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Metcalf. The ceremony was performed by Dean H. Martyn Hart of Denver and Rev. A. R. Kieffer, rector of Grace church. At 8 o'clock, the hour set for the ceremony, the church was completely filled with invited guests. The chancel of the edifice was very tastefully decorated with palms, hydrangeas and potted plants. A score or more of electric lights were gracefully festooned across the chancel.

While the guests were assembling, the organist, Mr. Dwight L. Seymour, played several selections, including wedding music by Ferrari, "Offertoire of St. Cecilia," by Batiste, and the "Marche des Girondins," by Scottson Clarke.

At a few moments after 8 the "Tannhauser" wedding march announced the coming of the bridal party. The procession moved slowly up the aisle—stately and beautiful from beginning to end. First came the bride's two younger sisters, Lois and Elsie; then the ushers, Mr. J. Irvine Scott, Mr. Wm. Fisher and Mr. Percy Hagerman. Following the ushers were the bridesmaids, Miss Jessie Varker and Miss Mary Knap of New York; Miss Anne Lamborn of St. Paul and Miss Eleanor Ripley of Colorado Springs. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, sister of the bride. Then followed the one upon whom all eyes were intent, the bride, leaning upon the arm of her brother, Mr. Orlando Metcalf, Jr.

At the end of the aisle Miss Metcalf took the arm of her father and went through the silken gates to the altar. Here they were met by the groom accompanied by the best man, his brother, Mr. Geo. Varker of New York. The bridal party took their places in the chancel and amid the subdued notes of the organ the ceremony proceeded.

Dean Hart conducted the solemn, yet beautiful betrothal service. The bride and groom answered the questions put to them, the ring was passed and the bride given in marriage by her father. A prayer, and the party passed on into the chancel where Rev. A. R. Kieffer concluded the ceremony by pronouncing them man and wife.

The Mendelssohn wedding march broke joyously forth as the party moved out, with Mr. and Mrs. Varker at its head.

The ladies of the bridal party all carried flowers and the costumes worn by them were beautiful. All of the dresses were designed in this city. The bride's gown was of white satin, with point lace bertha, an heirloom in the family. The dress was made in the Empire style. The long veil which fell in graceful folds from her head was fastened with a diamond star, a gift of groom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, wore a pretty gown of white brocaded silk, with sleeves and girdle of pale green silk. She carried white bride's roses.

The bridesmaids were dressed in white brocaded silk, pink velvet sleeves and girdle, all made in the Empire style. They carried bouquets of Catherine Mermet roses and wore wreaths.

Misses Lois and Elsie Metcalf wore dresses of white mull and carried chrysanthemums.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Metcalf, 606 North Nevada avenue. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the families were present. The house was very prettily adorned with a species of decorative plant from California, sent by a friend for the purpose. Refreshments were served after the reception.

Late in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Varker departed on their wedding trip. The destination is a secret, but it is said to be New Mexico and California. Previous to their departure they were the recipients of many beautiful and costly wedding gifts. They will return to the city about Christmas.

ROCK ISLAND OPERATORS.

The Strike on the Rock Island as it Affects the Western Division.

A GAZETTE representative last night interviewed the night operator at the Rock Island depot in regard to the strike. He talked very freely in regard to the matter, giving substantially the same account of it as appears in the press dispatches. At that hour no instructions to quit work had been sent out by the officers of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. There are four operators employed by the company in this city and Roswell and about twenty on the western division, between this city and Phillipsburg. They are nearly all members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers or strongly favorable to it. The gentleman, however, expressed the opinion that that the order must be much more strongly organized on other divisions of the road than on the western or it would not be able to order a strike with any expectation of making it successful. His reasons for this are, that all of the station agents along the division have signed a paper stating that there are a number of grievances that should be arranged but that the committee of the O. R. T. does not represent them. They would hardly go back on their signatures to such a paper, and this would leave at least one operator at each station. The road can also run its passenger trains by the regular schedules and without the use of operators.

Assistant-general-manager Allen has requested the employees to send their committee to Chicago as soon as possible to consult with the officers. The committee will be made up of one man from each division, and the delegate from this division will be the operator from Falcon, Phillipsburg or Goodland. The operators want an increase in pay that will average about $10 to a man for the month, this increase to come for pay for overtime, for being called up at night, etc. The committee of the O. R. T. is made up of three Rock Island men and four men from other roads, and the officers of the road object to treating with such a committee. A large number of the employees rather agree with the road in their objection.

Bennett's Crime.

Coroner Marlow yesterday received a letter from Indian territory, which would indicate that R. R. Bennett who was killed on the Rio Grande below the city a few days ago, was a murderer fleeing from justice. The letter is from Frank Vore of the firm of Hayes & Vore, Webber Falls, I. T., and reads as follows: "Robert Bennett was Claude McDaniels, a Cherokee by blood, a man of good standing and well-to-do here at his home, where he was raised. He owned town property and a good farm. A little more than two years ago he killed James Struble, a white man. He has been on the dodge ever since, in Mississippi most of the time. He leaves a wife and two children. The reason he was walking was because he was afraid of being identified by some one on the trains from the Indian territory, as many come from that country to Colorado Springs for their health."

The remains of the unfortunate man are now at Evergreen cemetery awaiting further disposition by relatives.

WATER FOR CRIPPLE CREEK.

A Contract Signed for a System to Cost $75,000.

The citizens of Cripple Creek are at last to be favored with a much needed water supply. Since the formation of the town water has been a scarce commodity, and for the last few months it has been brought from the Pisgah region at 35 cents a barrel.

A contract was signed on Wednesday evening by which E. A. Jones, representing the Michigan Pipe company of Bay City, Mich., agrees to put in water works for the two towns of Cripple Creek and Fremont at a cost of $75,000. The water is to be brought from Beaver creek, five miles from town. There will be two reservoirs, one at the upper end of the pipe line and the other near town. Probably eight-inch pipe will be used, giving ninety pounds pressure. There will be six pipe lines within the corporate limits of the town and there will be an ample supply of water for a population of 25,000. There will also be eighty-five fire hydrants in the two towns.

It is expected that work will be begun within twenty days and that the system will be completed by June 1. The rates to the consumers will be the same as those in vogue at Canon City.

FOUND A MARE'S NEST.

Alderman Gillingham Says the Council was Misled on Viaduct Contracts.

At the last meeting of the city council Alderman Charles L. Gillingham made the statement that the original contract drawn up with the Rio Grande Railroad company during his term of office, for the construction of the Bijou street viaduct was never signed; and that later a contract was signed by Mayor Sprague and Alderman Rouse without the sanction of the council, by which the city lost $2,568.35. He stated that he was positive that the council knew nothing of the provisions of the second contract, and wanted to know what authority the mayor had for signing such a contract. The alderman intimated that there had been some very sharp practice. The contract which he states was drawn up was for $5,389.86, while they actually received $3,258.71 with interest.

From all that can be learned the Denver and Rio Grande made no proposition, contract or agreement to pay any specified sum of money on the Bijou viaduct during Mr. Gillingham's term of office. The contracts were all signed during the interval of a year when he was out of the council. They were signed after an almost endless discussion in meeting after meeting, and if the council was not thoroughly posted on all the provisions of the contract it would certainly seem to be no fault of the mayor or committee.

THE GAZETTE of November, 189[illegible], contains the memorandum of an agreement entered into between the city and the Denver and Rio Grande at a meeting at which Mayor Sprague, Aldermen Rouse, Dunbar and Leech were present with the railroad officials. This agreement is in conformity with and ratifies the agreement made on Jan. 31, 189[illegible]. The report of the meeting of the city council of Dec. 8, 189[illegible], as published in THE GAZETTE runs as follows: "At the request of Alderman Rouse the clerk read to the council the agreement between the city and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company, as previously published in THE GAZETTE. It was ratified by the council."

The agreement made in January, '9[illegible], between the city, represented by Alderman Rouse and Mr. F. P. Seldomridge, as substance, states that the D. & R. G. company will pay its proportion of the cost of the Bijou viaduct; this amount to be determined by the width of its right of way in proportion to the whole length of the viaduct, this to be done when the Huerfano viaduct contract is let. The whole length of the viaduct is 927 feet and the Rio Grande pays for 105 feet of this or a few dollars over $3000, the amount returned by Alderman Dunbar.

Mayor Sprague is at present in San Diego and cannot answer for himself in regard to Mr. Gillingham's accusations. Ex-alderman Rouse was interviewed by THE GAZETTE last night. He said: "There were no changes made by the committee which were not ratified by the council. An agreement which is now on file in the city clerk's office was not signed by the city because we thought that according to its provisions the railroad did not contribute enough money to the Bijou viaduct. This was sent to the city council by the Rio Grande Railroad company. We afterwards made another agreement with them and got them to give more. They were at first very averse to giving any money at all toward the Bijou viaduct and actually did not agree to give any until the contract for the Huerfano viaduct was let. The first agreement—that sent by the Rio Grande company and which was rejected, is perhaps the one referred to by Mr. Gillingham."

Dr PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"Haf Yumped Their Yobs."

Two members of the postoffice force are believed to have "skipped" the town. They are Harry McDowell, the day mailing clerk, and Seth Gamble, one of the carriers. Both of them have been drinking heavily of late and both are reported to be somewhat in debt. Sunday they arranged for their substitutes to take their places and made such arrangements that it is believed they have left for good. Their affairs at the office are apparently all right excepting a small indebtedness to Mr. Everett. What sort of a freak has caused them to do such a thing is a mystery, as they were both drawing good salaries and could soon have been out of debt. Gamble has a wife and child living in the city.

They All Want It.

The holidays are creating a great sale of Mr. Buckman's book, "Colorado Springs and Its Scenic Environs." The Consolidated Book store is selling about fifteen a day and the other stores in proportion, while Mr. Buckman is kept busy with outside orders. It is amusing to note how many schemes are resorted to to get copies of the book free. Last summer a teacher in a public school in a small town in Illinois requested a book for use in his geography class. Mr. Buckman forwarded a book, but in a few days received a similar request from another one of the teachers, and soon Mr. Buckman began to find out that every department in that school was studying "geography" from free text books. Lately a copy was sent to an editor in a small Wisconsin city, then the city editor wanted one, the reporters, and yesterday the "city statistician," whatever that may be, of the paper, made application.

Mr. J. C. Gard of Arkansas City, Kan., grand organizer of the Brotherhood of Station Men, has been in the city and last evening organized a branch of the order. The meeting was held in Armory hall and about twenty-five of the agents and station men of this city, Manitou and Colorado City, were present. The station men have now placed themselves in an organization like the other branches of the railroad service. Mr. Geo. Ritter, agent of the Union Pacific at this point, was elected president.

Hennefeld-Baker.

A few invited guests gathered at the residence of the bride's mother, 212 East Cimmaron street, Thursday evening, Dec. 8, 1892, to witness the marriage of Mr. Albert Hennefeld and Miss Reta Baker. Mr. F. E. Chovin and Miss Lela Easley were the attendants. The ceremony was pronounced by Rev. J. B. Lucas, after which congratulations and refreshments followed. The bride was the recipient of several very handsome presents.

THE CONDUCTORS ENTERTAIN.

The Annual Ball of Pike's Peak Division, Order Railway Conductors.

The conductors connected with Pike's Peak division, No. 2[illegible], Order of Railway Conductors, laid aside their lanterns and punches Thursday, hung up their uniforms and donning dress suits prepared to entertain their friends. The occasion was the annual ball given by the division. The annual balls of the conductors are always most enjoyable occasions, and the preparations for the one given last evening were so elaborate that those fortunate enough to hold invitations, have been on the tip-toe of expectation for some time. The ball fully met the expectations that had been raised, and was a most creditable affair to all concerned.

The ball was given in Durkee hall last evening, and was largely attended, about seventy-five couple being present. The arrangements were very complete, the large parlors of the lodge room being thrown open for reception rooms, and handsomely decorated with flowers. The ball room was festooned with flowers and hung with bunting, and across the south end was hung a floral piece with the initials "O. R. C." in carnations. At the head of the stairs two members of the reception committee, in full uniforms and carrying lanterns, "punched" the tickets and directed the guests to the various apartments.

The opera house orchestra furnished the music and a programme of twenty dances was carried out. At 12:30 the guests adjourned to The Antlers hotel where a nice supper was served. During the evening little Miss Hattie Johnson gave an exhibition of fancy dancing.

Mr. S. P. Macoria was the floor director, with J. W. Wilkey assistant, while the floor committee was composed of W. S. Steele, H. W. Bartlett, E. M. Walker, B. L. Reynon and George A. Briggs. A committee composed of H. J. Stanley, E. C. Heap and O. D. Robinson had the arrangements in charge. The reception committee was assisted by the ladies of the auxiliary and was composed as follows: E. J. Woolheater, Riley Miller, W. L. Moody, S. D. Johnson, S. V. Russ, F. P. Madison, W. H. Tuttle, J. W. Shetter and C. A. Guernsey.

The occasion was notable for the number of handsome ladies present and for the beautiful toilets displayed. A partial list of those present was as follows: Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Bowersock, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bartlett, Mr. C. A. and Mrs. C. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Riley Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Witten, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Davie, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Fristoe, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Pierson.

Among the young ladies present were the Misses Baker, Johnson, Homer, [illegible]house, Desmond, Dow, Heap, Woodworth, McNaughton, Wood, Moody, Fiske, Pioner, and among the gentlemen Messrs. Bynum, Laird, Walter Strevell, Woolheater, Heap, Barney, Stanley, Schmidt, Godfrey, Van Petten, Reed, Polk Chapman, Couthard, Benbow, Stote, Barnes, Hall, La Barthe, Muirr, Kenyon, Stockbridge, Dennhardt, Grannis, Blair, Shearer, Horner, Bickford, Schuyler, Robertson, Turner, Rowe and others.

The board of trustees of the Institute for the Deaf and Blind has completed the work of the annual meeting. The report of Superintendent John E. Ray was discussed in detail. One of its recommendations was that the legislature be asked to appropriate money for a building to be used as a workshop for the boys, and as a gymnasium with a swimming pool attachment. The new Girls' hall has not been formally accepted as yet, but will be in the near future when the architect and contractors agree upon certain details.

R. W. Anderson has commenced a suit in the county court to recover $275 from D. E. Bean. The complaint alleges that he as the agent of Paul Gerhardt and S. E. Kinsley gave defendant the above amount to locate a coal mine, which he has so far failed to do.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

FOR SALE—A very nice and valuable ranch for sale very cheap by L. E. Sherman, 109 E. Huerfano st.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
FOR HOME STUDY
243 BROADWAY N.Y.
[illegible]

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin W. Steele, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of December A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Thomas J. Fisher, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov 26th, 1892.

THOMAS J. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Benjamin W. Steele, deceased

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Edward C. Brinley, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Edward C. Brinley, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county at the January term 1893, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 30th day of November, A. D. 1892.

R. B. TAYLOR, Administrator.

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Notice is hereby given that the State Board of Land Commissioners at their office in Denver, Colorado, on the 3d day of January, 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m., will lease for a term of five years, to the party offering, in good faith, the highest yearly rental therefor, the following described lands, viz:

All of sections 16 township 15, south range 66 west, section 16, township 15, south range 67 west, section 16, township 16, south range 62 west, section 16, township 17, south range 62 west.

MATT FRANCE,
Register of State Board of Land Commissioners. November 30 1892.

Published in Colorado Springs Gazette, Dec. 3d, 1892.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of L. B. Hammond, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of L. B. Hammond, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1893, on the first Monday in January next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 29th day of November, A. D. 1892.

J. A. FIEDLER, Administrator

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, The Walter Scott Mining and Milling company, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Colorado, did on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1891, by its certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the eighteenth day of February A. D. 1891, in book [illegible], at page [illegible] of the records of said county, convey to Tod Ford of the county of Mahoning, in the state of Ohio, as trustee certain real estate in said county of Lake and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to wit: The Walter Scott Mining lode claim or deposit, situate on Democrat mountain, in [illegible] mining district, Lake county, Colorado, described by metes and bounds as follows, viz: Beginning at cor. No. 1, a post set firmly in [illegible]; thence n 70 30 w 1500 feet to cor. No. 2, a pine post; thence [illegible] to cor. No. 3, thence [illegible] to cor. No. 4; thence [illegible] to cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Being the same property conveyed, to the company, September 15th, 1890, by [illegible] Colbran, G. H. Watson, G. J. Kargerum, M. L. Chapman, T. H. Goodwin, Thomas Saunders, A. L. Humphrey and A. B. Kirkham; said deed of transfer being duly recorded in the records of Lake county, page 118, in book [illegible], on the 28th of October, 1890. Also Walter Scott mill site No. 1, complete description of which is duly recorded in book [illegible], page [illegible] in the records of Lake county, together with all buildings, tramway and all appliances and appurtenances thereto belonging. Also right of way for ditch and location of water as recorded in book [illegible], pages 508-509, [illegible] being the intention to convey all property owned by said company in Lake county, Colorado, which said conveyance by said deed of trust was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of said Walter Scott Mining and Milling company, of even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, payable one year after date, with interest from date at the rate of 1 per cent. per month until paid, to the order of Wm. J. Hitchcock; and

Whereas, said Tod Ford, trustee as aforesaid, refuses to act as such trustee and is not a resident of this state, and

Whereas, by the judgment and decree of the district court in and for said Lake county, duly rendered and entered on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1892, in a certain suit then pending in said court wherein the said Hitchcock was plaintiff and the said The Walter Scott Mining and Milling company and the said Tod Ford were defendants, the undersigned, A. T. Gunnell, was appointed as such substitute trustee in lieu and stead of said Tod Ford; and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then it shall and may be lawful for said trustee, Tod Ford or his heirs, assigns, or successors in trust to sell said property at public auction, at the front door of the county court house in Colorado Springs in the state of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash 30 days public notice having been previously given by advertisement in one of the newspapers at that time published in said city of Colorado Springs, for the purposes of paying said note, interest, costs of advertisement and all other expenses of said trust, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest and the same is now due and unpaid except an amount endorsed on the said note, payment of M. L. Chapman on June 8, 1892, of the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars.

Now therefore at the request of the legal holder of said note and by virtue of the authority invested in me as aforesaid, I will, on Saturday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, sell said property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house in said city of Colorado Springs for the purpose of paying said note, interest, as well as the costs of executing said trust.

A. T. GUNNELL,
Trustee by Appointment of District Court.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Enterprise Mining and Land company will be held at the office of A. K. Ripley, in Colorado Springs, on the first Saturday in January, 1893, at 3 p. m.

J. A. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

[illegible] DAIRY
Fresh Milk, Cream,
Sales Milk and Buttermilk
Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

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ALL KINDS OF
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE
Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
Studebaker Wagons,
Farm Machinery and Implements,
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,
Corrugated Iron Roofing,
Hay Bale Ties, Etc.
17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
Colorado Springs.

LEWIS E. SHERMAN.
[illegible]
Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.
[illegible]

MINING APPLICATION NO. 516.

Mineral Survey No. 7719.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO.,
October 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that J. B. Wheeler whose postoffice is Manitou, has made application for a patent on the Denver Fairview, Jennie Lind, Manitou and May Bell lodes bearing silver and other minerals, with surface ground for working same, situate in Mount Rosa mining district El Paso county, state of Colorado, and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office, as follows, viz:

DENVER LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 1 identical with U. S. L. M. 723 whence a spruce tree 14 ins diam bears [illegible]; thence [illegible] to cor. No. 2, thence [illegible] to cor. No. 3, thence [illegible] to cor. No. 4, thence [illegible] to cor. No. 1 the place of beginning.

FAIRVIEW LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. [illegible] whence [illegible] to cor. No. [illegible], thence [illegible] the place of beginning.

JENNIE LIND LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. [illegible] identical with cor. No. 14 of Manitou lode [illegible] the place of beginning.

MANITOU LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 14 whence cor. No. [illegible] of this survey Fairview lode bears [illegible] the place of beginning.

MAY BELL LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 17, [illegible] Manitou and Jennie Lind lodes of this survey, [illegible] the place of beginning.

Containing 51.44 acres, and forming a portion of the unsurveyed [illegible] tp 13 s r 67 w of the 6th principal meridian. Said location being recorded in volume 76, pages 322, 323, 324 and 327 of the records of El Paso county, Colorado.

Adjoining claimants none known.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

First publication Oct. 8, 1892, last December 17, 1892.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS,
DENVER, COLO., Nov 19th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the State Board of Land Commissioners being of the opinion that the best interests of the school fund will be served thereby, will offer for sale and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at their office Room 3, Barclay Block, Denver, on Thursday the 22d day of December A. D. 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described lands, viz:

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the ne qr of the se qr of sec 16 tp 14 s r 67 w containing 156 16 acres, more or less, according to government survey.

Minimum price four dollars per acre, to be sold subject to the right of way of [illegible] and all other easements heretofore granted.

Terms of payments shall be as follows: On lands selling for $3 to $5 per acre, ten per cent of the purchase money on day of sale, the balance in eighteen equal annual payments at six per cent per annum, lands selling at more than $5 per acre, and less than $10 per acre, twenty per cent cash on the day of sale, the balance in fourteen equal annual payments at seven per cent per annum; lands selling at $10 and upwards, thirty per cent cash and balance in seven equal annual payments at seven per cent interest per annum.

Purchaser must secure bond for meeting deferred payments as required by law. By order of the Board.

JOHN L. ROUTT,
Governor and President of the State Board of Land Commissioners.

Attest: MATT FRANCE, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Toussaint Vandenberg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of December A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Andrew Vandenberg, executor of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place, any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 22d, 1892.

ANDREW VANDENBERGH,
Executor of the estate of Toussaint Vandenbergh, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of James Roberts, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of December, A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado, I, Mary E. Roberts, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place, any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov 19th, 1892.

MARY E. ROBERTS,
Administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of James Roberts, deceased.
Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
November 12, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk County Court, in and for El Paso county at Colorado Springs Colo., on January 3, 1893, viz: Levi King H. E. No. 6957, for the se qr nw qr, s hf sw qr, sw qr sw qr, sec 7, tp 13, s r 66 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. S. Williams, Joseph Lucas, C. W. Long, John Ancient, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

And you W. George Doubleday, who made Pre. D. S. No. 15956 on February 1, 1890, for the land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Levi King should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

FRANK E. BALDWIN,
Register.